THE DUTCH FLAT ENQUIRER.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Fellow citizens—The action of the late Democratic State Convention has, as you are aware, placed me in nomination for the Chief Executive office of the State of California. At any time and under all circumstances the people are entitled to demand from every candidate for their suffrages, who aspires to a legislative or executive position, a candid exposition of his opinions on all questions which form the BASIS of our political organizations, and an explicit statement of the policy that he will adopt in the event of his election. Such a course, eminently proper in the existing situation of the country, is certainly in accordance with my own inclinations. I entertain no views which I would conceal—advocate no policy which I would fear to avow, and would accept no office obtained by the sacrifice of candor and integrity.

Inasmuch as my health at this time prevents me from making an extended canvass of the State, and conferring with you personally I desire in the present communication to record in language which no one can fail to understand, my deliberate opinions of the constitutional rights and powers of the federal and state governments, and their relative duties. It is my design, in this connection, to lay before you the line of policy which I deem proper and applicable in the management of our state affairs.—I solicit for them your impartial consideration; assuring you that, however imperfectly expressed, they are the conclusions of a judgment which seeks only the truth, and of a heart that desires, above all earthly aspirations, the *welfare of California—the perpetuity of the Federal Union, and the preservation of the Constitution with all its guarantees of liberty.* These objects can be obtained by one course only—a faithful observance of the spirit and letter of the constitution, as understood by the fathers who framed our institutions, and interpreted by the supreme court of the United States. Even in a period of profound tranquility, a deviation by any department of the government from the sphere of action prescribed for it by the organic law of the land, is attended with dangerous results. But in a time of war and extraordinary excitement, when sectional animosities are intensified, when the passions of the multitude, and the zeal of the dominant party are intolerant of any opposition, the restraints and limitations imposed by law on the federal government should be sacredly observed. A persistent disregard of them by our rulers, if sanctioned by the people, must speedily lead to revolution and anarchy, terminating in the overthrow of constitutional liberty and the dissolution of the Union. During the first sixty years of our national existence no statesman, nor prominent leader of any political party, dared to palliate, much less to justify, an encroachment by the general government on the rights of the states or the liberties of the citizen.—Indeed, such was the jealous solicitude of the fathers on this subject, that at the first session of the first Congress of the United States the following amendment to the constitution was proposed, and subsequently adopted by the requisite number of states:

"*The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states, respectively, or to the people.*" Until the advent into power of the republican party the foregoing amendment was held not less obligatory than the grants of power to the federal government, recited in the fundamental law.

No state is more loyal or devoted to the American Union than California. She has responded with alacrity to all demands made on her patriotism, has paid with uncomplaining cheerfulness her portion of the onerous taxes levied by the government and contributed a larger amount to the National Sanitary Fund than any one of her sister states.

But while California has furnished the most gratifying evidence of an ardent and unselfish attachment to the Union, yet her citizens must have witnessed with apprehension and abhorrence repeated acts of tyranny, usurpation and corruption practiced by the republican administration and Congress at Washington City, and their officials, civil and military, throughout the United States. We have seen martial law proclaimed and the writ of *habeas corpus* suspended, the right of trial by jury denied, the sanctity of the mails violated, contributions levied on whole communities by irresponsible military subordinates, imprisonment, banishment or death inflicted on citizens accused of no crime and tried before tribunals unknown to the laws, and a system of espionage and secret police established which finds a parallel only in the annals of Asiatic despotism. Newspapers which ventured to complain of these outrages have been forcibly suppressed by order of government, or refused all mail facilities, and meetings of the people called to consider and peaceably petition for a redress of grievances have been dispersed at the point of the bayonet. Bear in mind that these wrongs have not been perpetrated alone in sections of the country where rebellion prevailed, but in loyal states of the north: not by lawless and irresponsible mobs, but publicly and shamelessly by the express order, or with the official sanction of the administration. Again, the constitution of the United States, Article 4, Sec. 3, enacts that "New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, or any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of Congress." In defiance of the plain prohibition of the organic law, Congress, at its last session, passed an act, which the President approved, dismembering the state of Virginia and forming within her boundaries a new state, without the consent of the Legislature. The action of the government in reference to Virginia is of peculiar significance to our people, as propositions have been advocated by leading statesmen of the republican party to dismember California by creating two new states within her limits; a measure which would add to the burthens of our tax-ridden citizens, without any corresponding benefits.

Finally, the President of the United States, by his emancipation proclamation has attempted to interfere with an institution exclusively under the control of the individual states, and has thus erected an almost impassable barrier to the reconstruction of the Union. By his plan of "compensated emancipation" the President and his party propose to tax the laboring white man in order to purchase the freedom of the negro race, and place their labor in competition with that of the white citizens of the north, thus taxed. We cannot flatter ourselves that California, if her people acquiesce in, and by their votes at the ensuing election approve these outrages, will escape from the thraldom which exists in many of our sister states of the Atlantic. Our duty as American citizens, regard for our freedom, and the sacred obligation incumbent on us to bequeath to our children the free institutions under which we have so far eminently prospered, admonish us to register at the polls our earnest protest against these tyrannical and most unwarrantable usurpations of power.

Within the last two years more than two thousand millions of dollars have been expended, and upwards of two hundred thousand of our citizen soldiers have perished on the battle fields or in military hospitals. It is no extravagant assertion that more than half of this treasure and of these invaluable lives have been sacrificed through the imbecility and corruption of the administration at Washington, and its subordinate officers. Reports of congressional committees, at an early period of the war, disclosed the mortifying fact, that partizans of the government were rewarded contracts for army and naval supplies which, resulting in vast fortunes for the contractors, have defrauded the public treasury, and entailed calamity and dishonor on the national arms. It is a significant fact, illustrative of the imbecility which has characterized the action of the federal government, that six military chieftains have successively commanded the army of the Potomac in a period of less than twenty-four months, and that while repeated misfortunes have befallen the Union forces, only one of these chieftains has been subjected to the ordeal of a court.—Indeed, information of military movements has been strenuously suppressed, and truth itself when published has been proscribed as treason. To such an extent has corruption prevailed in the ranks of the administration, that a republican Congress, in order to shield from exposure and punishment official delinquents, enacted, and the President approved, an Act to suspend in certain instances the penal laws for the prosecution of public officers. At the same session a Senator of the United States, from the state of Rhode Island, was proven to have been guilty of the grave offense of receiving a bribe to use his official influence in procuring the purchase, by the government, of arms for our troops; yet the Senator went unpunished, and a venal press which supports the administration, glossed over the crime without rebuke, and almost without a word of comment. To such an extent does corruption exist in the highest political circles of the capitol, and so notorious had become the fact, that a republican House of Representatives was constrained by the pressure of public opinion to censure, for malfeasance in office, the late Secretary of War; yet the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed this unworthy minister and dishonored man Ambassador at the court of the Russian empire.

All these accumulated evidences of alarming national degradation should claim the serious consideration of every true citizen of the republic and of all who seek to save their country from certain destruction. Let us labor then for a return to national justice, for a strict adherence to national honesty, and let us solemnly resolve to accord to all our people and to all the states their sacred and inalienable rights. This will be the first advance towards opening the way for an honorable peace for the lasting reunion of our beloved country, and for the final adjustment of all the difficulties that have divided the republic.

The democratic state convention which assembled at Sacramento City on the 8th of the present month, adopted and published to the world the following resolutions. They constitute the basis of the democratic organization in this state. They enunciate, in plain and unequivocal language, principles which meet my entire approbation. If elected I shall feel myself bound, by every consideration of honor and duty, to respect and maintain them:

Resolved, That the democracy of the state of California are in favor of an unalterable adherence to the constitution of the United States, with all its guarantees of civil liberty unimpaired.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the restoration and preservation of the whole American Union; that we recognize to its fullest extent the right and duty of the government to resist by every constitutional mode rebellion or insurrection against its lawful supremacy; but we recognize that right solely for the purpose of restoring its constitutional authority, and for no other purpose whatsoever.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the state of California, as a member of the Union, to yield obedience to all constitutional acts of Congress and the Federal Executive, and that any individual, of any party, who shall endeavor to incite insurrection or rebellion within her borders, or disaffection and discord among her people, is a traitor to her best interests.

Resolved, That the aim and object of the democratic party is to preserve the Federal Union and the rights of the several States unimpaired; and they hereby declare that they do not consider the administrative usurpation of extraordinary and dangerous powers not granted by the Constitution—the subversion of the the civil by the military law in states not in insurrection or rebellion—the arbitrary military arrest, imprisonment, trial and sentence of American citizens in such states where civil law exists in full force and reign—the suppression of freedom of speech and the liberty of the press—the open and avowed disregard of state rights—the fanatical attempt to place the negro on a social and political equality with the white race—and the employment of unusual test oaths—as calculated to preserve or restore a union of the several states or perpetuate a government "deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed."

Resolved, That we are opposed to all secret political organizations and societies, as dangerous to the liberties of the people and destructive to our republican form of government.

Resolved, That we claim and demand as inalienable rights, freedom of thought, freedom of speech, of the press, and further declare that government agents should at all times be held to a strict accountability to the people, and that all errors of such agents should be liable to the full and free discussion for the purpose of correction by the ballot-box.

Resolved, That we denounce and unqualifiedly condemn the Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States as tending to protract indefinitely civil war, incite servile insurrection and inevitably close the door forever to a restoration of the union of these States.

Resolved, That we disapprove of all Congressional laws tending to substitute a paper currency in California in place of our own metallic circulating medium.

Resolved, That the spirit and meaning of the Democratic Platform of this State are comprised in the words, "The Constitution as it is and the Union as it was."

There are other subjects of grave public importance, not directly embraced in the above resolutions. Permit me, before closing this communication, to lay before you my views in reference to them, soliciting that patient and serious consideration which it becomes a free people to bestow on all questions that may vitally affect their present and future prosperity.

When California became a sovereign member of the American Confederacy, she was endowed with all the rights and privileges enjoyed by any of the original thirteen states. By virtue of that sovereignty she is entitled to all the mineral wealth within her boundaries. Such is the opinion of successive legislatures that have expressed, through various enactments, their views on the subject, and such has been the solemn adjudication of the Supreme Court of the state. Thus far the state has guarded this right with the most jealous care. She holds it in trust for the benefit of her citizens, leaving them perfectly free to work and develop the mines as their own judgments may dictate, exacting no tribute from parties in possession, and acquiescing in the local laws made by the miners themselves for the management and government of their respective districts. Any interference with the mines, then, by the federal government, could result only in unmitigated evil. It would impair, if not destroy all mining titles now existing, and checking all future developments of this the chief source of our wealth and prosperity, virtually striking at the very foundations of our established greatness, and substituting for the present active energy of our people, wide-spread confusion and desolation. I shall, therefore, if elected to the Gubernatorial office, support and recommend the policy heretofore pursued by the state on this subject. It shall be my care, under all circumstances to maintain the miners in the sole and undisputed possession of their claims, undisturbed by any edicts or orders of federal authority, and exempt from any control or taxation by the federal government. I am indeed to be thus explicit on this subject from various indications which have recently occured, foreshadowing a disposition on the part of the present administration, to assert a control over the mines, with a view to raise extraordinary revenue for governmental purposes. Such a course of policy will not be tolerated by our citizens, and if persisted in, will result disastrously to the material interests of the state. My own opinion is fixed and unalterable, that "TO THE MINERS BELONG THE MINES," and if elected to the Chief Magistracy of the State, I pledge myself to employ all the power which the constitution and the laws may confer on me to the maintenance and enforcement of this policy.

There is another subject of vast importance to all classes of our citizens, and of special interest to the laboring white population of California. Recent events in the Atlantic states indicate an immigration to our shores of a large number of the negro race. The destructive and unconstitutional policy of the administration has released from servitude many thousands of this unfortunate race, in the border and other southern states. They follow our armies from their old homes to the free states.—There they are not permitted to remain, and consequently will, unless prohibitory measures are adopted, seek an asylum in California.—While duty enjoins us to act with kindness toward those of African descent who are already within our borders, sound judgment teaches that it is impolite to permit the immigration into our state of a race which must ever remain a separate and inferior caste. The immediate and most obvious effect of their presence will be to bring their labor into a ruinous competition with that of our worthy industral classes; a result which must be deplored by all who regard the material prosperity and moral advancement of the laboring population as one of the noblest objects of a state's legislation. In the event of my election, I shall use my personal and official influence, as far as it may be legitimately exerted, to procure the passage of laws to discourage the immigration of all such persons.—It will be my proudest ambition to aid in making California in every respect, what the pioneers of the state designed it should be, the home of a happy, enlightened and patriotic race of white freemen.

As the federal taxes, which our citizens will be required to pay for many years to come, will necessarily be onerous in the extreme, I shall, if elected, endeavor to administer the state government with a view to the strictest economy. To the attainment of this end I shall advocate and earnestly recommend to the legislative department of the state, a thorough revision of the revenue laws, the abolishment of all useless offices, and the reduction of salaries whenever practicable. During the last session of the Legislature franchises of great value have been lavishly granted to individuals; in many instances with such reckless disregard of the wishes or welfare of the people as to induce a reasonable suspicion that corrupt appliances had influenced the legislative action. Again, the Legislature, with the sanction of the Governor, has made appropriations anticipating the ordinary revenues of the state for years to come. It requires no argument to illustrate the pernicious result of such a system. These abuses must be corrected or the state will be involved in hopeless bankruptcy. Whether a party which has inaugurated them can be safely entrusted with their reformation, is a question which remains for you to determine.

Fellow-citizens, if ever there was a time in our history which demanded from the people of California the exercise of enlightened reason and exalted patriotism, the present is that period. The ordinary issues of a State canvass sink into insignificance when compared to the consequences dependent on the result of the approaching September election. It will determine by what principles, and under what rules the Government of California shall be administered for the ensuing four years. More than that: it will exercise an important influence on the public opinion of the Eastern States, and possibly on the destinies of the nation. Your very isolation from the tumultuous passions, and scenes of sanguinary violence, prevalent in other sections of the Union, will bestow dignity and power on any judgment you may render. Decide, then, whether you will adhere to a party, the leaders of which ruthlessly trample upon the most sacred guarantees of liberty, or whether you will support the National Democracy in their efforts to arrest the progress of a despotism which threatens to subvert every vestige of freedom that yet remains in the American Confederacy. Decide, as far as your votes can determine the question, whether the internecine war which desolates our unhappy country shall be waged for the preservation of that Constitution, and the restoration of that Union, which your fathers ordained; or whether it shall be conducted in a spirit of fanaticism, which abhors and rejects alike the dictates of of humanity and the usages of civilized nations, with no other objects than the emancipation of four millions of negro slaves of the South, and the establishment of a consolidated military despotism in the North. Whatever may be your decision, my fervent prayer is that Heaven will vouchsafe to our beloved country a speedy deliverance from her present troubles, and to California and her sister communities on the Pacific the continuance of *peace, prosperity and liberty.*

JOHN G. DOWNEY.

July 13th, 1863.

[From the Chicago *Times*.]

A SHAMELESS CONFESSION.

The reader will, perhaps, recollect an account communicated to the *Times* by one of the captains in the Chicago "Irish Legion," some time since, of the interview of Adjutant General Thomas with the Legion, during his recent visit to the troops in the country about Memphis and Vicksburg, and of his attempt to compel the Legion to hurrah for the negro policies of the administration. As Adjutant General Thomas has published his own account of the affair, it is only fair that we should reproduce it. It is as follows:

"I was compelled to speak to the troops along the route—speaking one day some seven or eight times. During my tour I met with an Irish regiment, the Nineteenth Illinois, from Chicago—men who read the Chicago *Times*.—After talking to them awhile, I proposed three cheers for the President of the United States. These were given heartily. Three cheers were then proposed for the settled policy of the United States with regard to the negroes. This was met by cres of 'No!' 'No!' The Colonel was absent and the Lieutenant Colonel was in command. I inquired what such conduct meant?

"The Lieutenant Colonel endeavored to excuse the men by saying that they had no opportunity to think over the matter. I replied, 'You are not telling the truth, Sir!' I know that they have been discussing this question for a week past. I know the fact, if you do not.' The officer was considerably mortified. I ordered those who were opposed to this policy of the government to step forward, and said I knew the regiment had seen considerable service and fought well; but I also knew that there was but little discipline observed among them; that I wanted a distinct recognition of this doctrine—that was the point with me. Several stepped forward. They were instantly seized and sent to the guard house.

"I then left the regiment telling them I would give them a week to consider what they would do. At the next station I met the Colonel of the regiment, who begged that I would leave the matter in his hands, and he would see the men were taught the duty of soldiers. I complied with the request. When I reached Memphis I was taken sick. When I afterward got up to Louisville, I was shown a long article from the Chicago *Times*, written by a captain of the Nineteenth Illinois, who was not on the ground at the time of their insubordinate misconduct, but who saw fit to write a very insubordinate article in reference to what he heard I had said, and in which he terribly distorted the facts. He was, of course, dismissed from the service."

Whether or not the Captain "terribly distorted the facts," the substantial facts stated by him are reiterated by the Adjutant General. These substantial facts are, that the Legion responded heartily to a call for cheers for the President of the United States, but refused to respond to a call for cheers for the negro policy of the administration, and that the Adjutant General was very harsh with the Legion for this refusal, sending many of the men to the guardhouse, and severely lecturing the officers.

This admission of these substantial facts by the Adjutant General is precisely what we have wanted. We have wanted a confession of the fact that the administration seeks to compel the soldiers to approved, and to make outward demonstrations in favor of negro politics. We have wanted such a confession, because we have desired that the country should know, what we know, that freedom of thought is suppressed, and freedom of expression is punished, in the army.

We wanted it, because we have desired that the country should know that the administration undertakes to cram its party politics by force down the the throats of the soldiers. We have wanted it, because we have desired that the country should know what a farce and mockery voting by the soldier is, since they are much less allowed to vote their sentiments than speak and otherwise enjoy them.

But it is a confession that we have not expected to have. We have not expected that Adjutant General Thomas, or anybody else on account of the administration, would be so shameless as to make it. Is it any wonder, under the confession, that freemen should recoil from the draft? Is it any wonder that volunteering has stopped?

The Chicago Irish Legion volunteered to fight for the Union; they had scarcely entered the service when it was demanded of them that they should hurrah for the negro policies of the administration? Democrats at home see in this their own future experience if they should volunteer or respond in their persons to the draft.

In all this we have another instance of the criminal folly, or worse, of the administration. We only hope there was the slightest ground of hope that we might see the end of such folly before we see the end of the administration.

From the Glasgow Herald, May 1, 1863.

THE NEGRO VS. THE WHITE MAN.

The following, we take from the Glasgow (Scotland) *Herald*. It is a criticism upon the speeches made in Glasgow on the 28th of April, by two prominent Abolitionists of that country; who believe, as do the leaders of the so-called Union party of our own State, in an indiscriminate slaughter of six millions of white people in order to liberate four millions of negroes.—We invite attention to the extract:

It is one thing to desire the abolition of slavery, another thing to approve of all the means by which that end may be sought. If this had been distinctly understood by the gentlemen who spoke at the meeting in the City Hall on Tuesday night, they might have spoken to different purpose—perhaps have thought twice before speaking at all. Let us, therefore endeavor to make it plain. The town of Forfar enjoys (let us say with all respect) the reputation of being a rather drunken place. We look upon drunkenness as a debasing vice, and should like to see it done away with. One most effectual way of accomplishing this end in Forfar would be to slaughter all the inhabitants. Were there were no people left to drink, of course there could no longer be any drunkenness. But suppose that a meeting were got up in favour of the abolition of drunkenness in Forfar, and this method of doing it were proposed, it would scarcely be just to infer that because the people in general disapproved of the method they must be against the abolition of drunkenness, and be rather in favour of the perpetuating the vice than otherwise.

Yet this is precisely the error into which Professor Nichol and Dr. Massie, and the other speakers on Tuesday night, appear to have fallen. Because we do not sympathize with the North in the prosecution of a bloody and stupendous war against the Slaveholding Confederacy, they infer, avowedly or by implication, that we are in favor of slavery. It is a case of the most outrageous *non sequitur*. We believe that we, and the great bulk of the Scottish people, have as strong and inveterate an abhorrence of slavery as any of the gentlemen who hurled forth such tremendous anathemas against it and its supposed abettors on Tuesday night. But we cannot sympathize with a war which can only liberate the three millions of blacks by massacring or enslaving six millions of whites. The disease is bad, but the remedy is worse.—Not a single argument advanced on Tuesday night touched this point; and yet this is precisely the feeling on which the state of feeling in this country established itself. We are willing to overlook the fact that the South has vast interests at stake besides its "domestic institution." We are willing to overlook the fact that the negro is, in general, abhorred and despised in the North—that his condition there (in every respect but the important one of personal liberty) is more wretched than in the South—that even Mr. Lincoln would like the negroes banished from the country as they are banished from his own State of Illinois. We are willing to overlook the fact that the North, at the outset of the war, emphatically disavowed all intention to meddle with slavery, and that even the celebrated Proclamation was directed as a military measure against States persisting in rebellion, while it held out protection to slave property as a lure to bring back the rebel States into the Union. We are willing to overlook all that, and to suppose (for the sake of argument, and to give our opponents every possible advantage) that the South is fighting not for civil and political freedom, but simply for the protection of slavery, and that the North is fighting not for the recovery of its former glory and power, not for political predominance, not for the splendid profits it used to make by its connection with the South, not for the appropriation of confiscated plantations, not for the gratification of baffled ambition or offended pride, but simply and solely for the extinction of slavery in the South. Grant all that for the sake of argument. Here, then, we have six millions of white people who occupy a separate territory, and who have proved by two years of desperate fighting, and almost unparalled endurance, that they are resolved to protect their slave system or perish in the attempt. And the question is, can any human power be justified in seeking to liberate three millions of slaves by the massacre or enslavement of six millions of whites, who got these slaves by inheritance, and hold them with probably no more consciousness of injustice than our ancestors had in holding just such slaves one hundred years ago?

Justice and humanity revolt from the idea.—We are bound to consider the lives and liberties of the white people as well as the black.—We are bound to consider the circumstances under which slavery was first introduced into the South, and the extent to which it has become incorporated with its social system. We are not justified in attaching more blame to the South than to the nations that supported slavery till recently, or in expecting from the South more magnanimity than was displayed by them. We ought not to forget that the growth of anti-slavery feeling, even in this country, was very gradual; and that in the Northern States of the Union the slave system was only abolished when it had ceased to pay, while the slaves themselves were for the most part sold into the South. These considerations may explain to Dr. Massie and the other partizans of the North how it is that we condemn this war, while, at the same time, we desire to see slavery abolished. Desiring the same end, we deprecate this unreasonable and atrocious way of attempting to reach it.

Such being the true complexion of the case, it is not difficult to see that all this hue and cry about aiding the Southern slaveholders with British capital and British ships is either claptrap or delusion. The Confederate loan was not subscribed for till it had been pronounced to be perfectly legitimate; and then it was taken up by British and French capitalists for the same reason that actuates them in the case of other loans, namely, that it promised to be a profitable speculation. Sympathy with the Confederacy is one thing; readiness to make profit out of it is another. It is simply an affair of profit and loss, and while it indicates a conviction that the Confederates have virtually achieved their independence, we are no more entitled to accuse the subscribers of sympathy with Southern slavery than we are entitled to infer that a glass-blower approves of drinking because he manufactures bottles.

As for the Alabama, to talk of her as a "buccaneer," as Professor Nichol did, is simply absurd. Belligerent rights have been granted to the Confederates, and the Alabama—however we are to characterize the lack of vigilance that allowed her to be built and manned in an English port—is now part of the legitimate machinery of the Confederate Government, and, according to the laws of war, has as much right to prey upon Federal commerce as Federal cruisers have to prey upon Confederate commerce, if there happened to be any; and, therefore, the Alabama can no more be designated a buccaneer than the San Jacinto or the Tuscarora. The outcry about this ship is a mystery yet to be explained. Let any reasonable man bethink himself of the powerful navy which the North has at her command, and of her boasted power to turn out the fastest sailing ships in the world; and then let him ask himself how it is that she permits one ship to spread consternation amongst her merchants and shipowners, and to prey, month after month, upon her commerce. Is it conceivable that the Federal Government, with its vast fleet and its clippers that were warranted to beat creation, is unable to annihilate that miserable Alabama as a man might put his finger on a midge? Or must we suppose that the Alabama is *purposely let alone*, in order that her depredations amongst Federal merchantmen may inflame popular indignation against the country where the ship was built, and that a way may thus be kept open of diverting the attention of the North from disasters at home, and a pretext be always ready for precipitating a war with Britain in order to cover the humiliation of letting the South go free, and by the same means to reunite the now turbulent and discordant elements in the North-West. Is that the reason why the Federal Government, which has ships enough to beleaguer the Southern shores, and finds it easy to spare cruisers to lie in wait for British merchantmen in neutral waters, and interrupt British trade between neutral ports, cannot, or rather will not, spare a few cruisers to chase and capture the obnoxious Alabama? The people of the North and their partizans in this country should see to it that they are not made tools of by such a stratagem, and that two nations loving one another at heart, and bound to one another by a thousand common interests, are not plunged into a fratricidal war to serve the purposes of a few unscrupulous and designing politicians.

NEGRO SOLDIERS HORSEWHIPPING WHITE MEN BY ORDER OF A COLONEL.—A Memphis correspondent relates the following as one of the disgraceful results of Abolitionism:

"On the 30th of May, at Milliken's Bend, in Louisiana, situated on the Mississippi river, two Federal soldiers, (white men) were met by two negroes, now Federal soldiers; their camp being at the Bend and extending as far up the river as Lake Providence. The negroes asked the white men to take a drink with them, when one of the white men, considering himself insulted, gave the negro a sound thrashing. After he had left, the negroes complained to Col. Shephard, commanding the negro forces on the river, and acting Brigadier General at the time, who told them to go and get this soldier and tie him to a tree and whip him within an inch of his life. Three of them returned and stated that they could not find the one that had done the fighting, but had found his friend, who had done all he could to prevent his friend from fighting with the negro. They took this innocent white man, of Company A, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, tied him to a tree, and with a government wagon-whip, plaited three deep, inflicted upon his bare back twenty-four strokes—the first negro striking twelve licks, the second and third six each, each drawing the blood freely from the poor fellow. His Lieutenant being informed of the case, came to his rescue and cut him loose. When the white soldiers heard of this, they threatened to take this Col. Shepherd, of the Eleventh Louisiana regiment of negroes, and hang him, but they were prevented from doing so by some gentlemen who told them they had better lay their grievances before General Grant, who would do them justice.—The officers of the cavalry company went down the river to see General Grant. On their way they had to stop at Young's Point, where Brigadier Generol Sullivan was in command; he, being informed of the facts, ordered the arrest of Col. Shephard, on his own responsibility, and forwarded the papers to General Grant, who approved of the arrest, and ordered a court of inquiry in the case. This Shephard is from Boston, Massachusetts, and is in favor of practicing what Greeley and Phillips favor in theory—making the negro superior to the white man. He remarked, after the affair, that 'the white men were becoming so insolent that they could not put up with them, and that he intends to fix General Sullivan for arresting him.'"

KEEP IT BEFORE PEOPLE.—Keep it before the people that the Sacramento Union is the Custom House organ, and gets paid for sustaining the Administration and defending the Abolition thieves who have robbed are robbing the public treasury out of millions of dollars.

Keep it before the people, that the Union, in 1856, justified, defended and encouraged the San Francisco mob.

Keep it before the people, that the Union is opposed to restoring the old Union, and derides the idea of maintaining the Constitution as it is.

Keep it before the people, that the Union is owned and controlled by Abolition traitors, by the descendants of the Tories of the Revolution and the Hartford Conventionists.

Keep it before the people, that the Union advocated the passage of the negro testimony bill.

Keep it before the people, that the Union hailed with pleasure the mobbing of Democratic newspapers, the arrest and imprisonment of innocent parties, and the usurping of civil power by the military.

Keep it before the people, that the Union is the acknowledged organ of politicians of the Garrison, Sumner, Fred. Douglass and John Brown school.

Keep it before the people, that the Union recommended the organization of Vigilance Committees throughout the State, in order to defy the constituted authorities and subvert the State Government.—*Mountain. Dem.*

ARTEMAS WARD ON THE NEGRO.—Fellur Sittersuns, the African may be Our Brother.—Severil hily rispectable gentlemen and some talented females tell us so, and for argyment sake I might be injooced to grant it tho I don't beleeve it myself. But the African isn't our sister, and wife and unkle. He isn't sevril of our brothers and all our fust wife's relashuns. He isn't our grand father and grate grandfather, and our aunt in the country. Scarcely. And yit numeris persons would have us think so.—Its troo he runs Congress and sevril other public grosserys, but he ain't everybody.

But we've got the African, or ruther he he's got us, and now what air we going to do about it? He's a orful noosance. P'raps he isn't to blame for it. P'raps he was created for some wize purpis, like the measles and New England Rum, but it's mity hard to see it. At any rate here, and as I statid to Mr. What-is-it, it's a pity he coodent go off sumwheres quietly by hisself, where he cood wear red weskits and speckled neckties, and gratefy his ambition in varis interestin' wayse, without haven a eternal fus up about him.

P'raps I'm bearing down too hard on Cuffy.

Cum to think of it, I am. He woodent be sich an infernal noosance of the people wood let him alone. He mite indeed prove interestin'.—And now I think of it, why can't thd white people let him alone? What's the good of continuerly stirrin' him up with a ten foot pole? He isn't the sweetest kind of perfoomery when in a natral state.

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

E. B. BOUST, : : : : EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 2, 1863.

RESPONSIBILITY OF VOTING.

There is one act which the American citizen is called on to perform which should suggest to his mind the weighty responsibility that rests upon him in exercising the privileges of a freeman; upon his action in this respect is the weal or woe of himself, his family, and friends. Upon his intelligence and devotion to the fundamental principles of our free institutions are we to depend for that maintenance of the liberties and rights of citizens whose ancestors endured everything but the sacrifice of honor to bequeath their posterity a government which they in their wisdom and experience had formed out of a government which had denied to man those privileges which are his inalienable rights. The guardianship of this government was transmitted to the American citizen, and on the zeal and watchfulness of our people depends whether the oppressed of other nations shall yet find a protecting arm thrown around them to shield them from tyrannies despotism of other countries. He is to deremine by the exercise of the elective franchise whether we shall hold our faith good to the noble descendants of La Fayette, DeKalb, Koskiuski, and Montgomery, or whether, after receiving the benefits of the services of these noble men in securing the liberties of our people, we act with base ingratitude to their descendants and inaugurate measures inimicable to their welfare. Are we, now that we have secured the right—mainly through the efforts and assistance of the fathers of our foreign born citizens—to debar them the right of being co-workers and equal sharers in the blessings of our government? God forbid. If then we are actuated by a spirit of justice and fairness; if we yet hold to that honorable sentiment of casting aside local and sectional prejudices, let us indicate by our actions that we are sincerely honest in our professions by casting our votes for those whom we know to be honest and faithful to our government and the principles and measures which have heretofore contributed to make us one of the mightiest people on earth. Such men, voters of Placer, are placed before you by the Democrats of the State and county; men eminently fitted by education and capacity to fill the positions to which they aspire, from the noble and patriotic Downey down to the candidate for the office of Constable. The Republican-Abolition party have villified and slandered every man on the poor white man's ticket, and ask you to vote for men whose settled policy is to raise the negro to your level, to compel you to compete with the African in your labor, to place yourself and little ones to the debasing equality of these beings unfit by nature to associate with you. Do you desire to keep your family pure from the contaminating encroachments of the negro?—Vote the Democratic ticket! Allow no feeling of a personal nature to swerve you from the great duty you are called upon to perform for your country. You elect men for four years to govern you, and it behooves you to weigh well the character of the men submitted to your choice before it is too late. The bit of paper you this day deposit will decide whether you still favor the principle of a free government, under which you are protected in civil and religious liberty; or whether you desire the establishment of a monied aristocracy and a military despotism, the object of which is to enslave you and your descendants. On the one hand are the glorious blessings of free speech, free press, and protection of life and the pursuit of happiness—blessings inestimable to man—and the other, misrule, anarchy, loss of religious and political liberty, and military despotism. Choose ye between them. By supporting the Democracy you secure the blessings of the former, and by opposing the democracy you call upon yourself the curses of the latter.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!

Keep it before the people that, John Yule, the Republican candidate for the Senate, is the only man who voted against the appropriation for the Pacific Railroad, in the Assembly last winter.

Keep it before the people, that John Yule, the Abolition candidate for Senator, is fully committed to the negro policy of the Abolitionists, and will, if elected, endeavor to place the "American citizen of African descent," on a political equality with the white man.

Keep it before the people, that Judge Hale, the Republican candidate for the Senate, favors the admission of the testimony of Negroes, Chinamen and Indians into our courts of justice, and that Charles A. Tweed, the Abolition candidate for District Attorney for this county, endorses Hale's sentiments.

Keep it before the people, that the Republican-Abolition-Negro-worshipping party are in favor of imposing heavy taxes on the people of the country for the purpose of liberating the slaves of the South.

Keep it before the people, that the Republican-Union party is opposed to a restoration of the Union unless the freedom of the negroes can accompany it.

Keep it before the people, that the Union party is opposed to the Constitution of the United States, and believe that true patriotism consists in a criminal disregard of that instrument.

Keep it before the people, that the Democracy is in favor of the suppression of the rebellion, and a restoration of the Union of the States with or without slavery.

Keep it before the people, that the Democratic party is in favor of a strict adherence to the Constitution, and a rigid accountability to the people by their servants. In an economical administration of the government, and advocate measures resulting in the greatest good to the largest number.

AN INFAMOUS LIE.

The Abolition hounds—the miserable, cowardly, sneaking, hypocritical skunks that are engagsd in engineering their miserable cause through the field to utter defeat and ruin, are devoid of all honor. The poor ignorant things are not satisfied with simple lying, but they have the meanness to swear to it. They have charged our candidate for Sheriff with having said that he would not vote for a man on the State ticket, which is a deliberate falsehood, and we are sorry to learn that their candidate is guilty of peddling the infamous lie.

The most recent lie out appeared in the columns of the Forest Hill *Courier*, and will be found to read as follows:

IOWA HILL, Aug. 21.

Editor Placer Courier:—The following rich dialogue occurred on our street, a few days ago, which is a fair sample of Henry Gooding's *stile*.

Mr. Gooding—Ah, Mr. Powers, how are all the people at Damascus? I presume you are all going to vote for *our* ticket this election.

Mr. Powers—Well, I think not. We have concluded to vote for *Union men* this year.

Mr. Gooding—Why, sir, I'm a Union man. I'm as good a one as you are.

Mr. Powers—You are, eh? Well, I have just been talking to some Georgia Secessionists, down the street, who intend voting *your* ticket, and now suppose you just walk along with me, and tell *them* that you are as good a *Union* man as I am?

Mr. Gooding—W-e-l-l, n-o-w, c-o-me Powers, I want to t-a-l-k with *you* a minute. *You know Powers we must try and get all the votes we can, this year.*

Now, Mr. Editor, the inference to be drawn from the above dialogue is, that when Mr. Gooding talks with Secessionists, he endorses their sentiments, and when he meets a Union man, he is for the Union. Give me "fish, flesh, or fowl" in a man's politics, in this awful trial of our Government.—Heaven forefend me from a two faced hypocrite who, for a little office, will compromise the political integrity of a loyal State. S.

Mr. Gooding having read the above pronounced it as false, and went to work and traced the infamous lie to the door of Mrs. Lynch's husband Phil. The whole thing was manufactured by Mrs. Lynch's husband and written out by him. To prove that the charge is willful and malicious falsehood we publish the following letter of Mr. Power, which speaks in thundering tones, for itself:

DAMASCUS, Aug. 20, 1863.

HENRY GOODING, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—The communication in the Placer *Courier* of this date, signed by "S.," of Iowa Hill is a fabrication. As I never in my life had the pleasure of an introduction to you, and never heard your political opinions, either in Iowa Hill or elsewhere.

Respectfully yours,
M. H. POWER.

P. S. I never had any conversation with either of the candidates. SO SAYS POWER.
—*Union Advocate.*

HENRY GOODING.

The gentleman whose name heads this article is a candidate before the people for the important position of Sheriff, and enjoys the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with nearly every citizen in the county of Placer. He is a gentleman of marked ability, and capable of filling a position of greater magnitude and responsibility than the one he now aspires to. He has held office in this county with credit to himself and honor to those who supported him, and no man can say aught against him, or charge him with neglect, or brand him as a defaulter. He would not again be before the people, if the Republican party had carried out, during the last session of the Legislature the wishes of the people, who elected him to the same position that he now holds and is again an aspirant for. In fact he is not before the people, at his own request or solicitation, but by the demand of his friends, who avowed, that after he was unjustly and dishonestly turned out of office, they would record the condemnation of the unprincipled outrage at the ballot box, by again placing him back to serve out his full term, and carry out the wishes of the honest voters of Placer.

A strenuous effort is being made by a diminutive Justice of the Peace, and a horde of abolitionists to defeat this worthy gentleman. All kinds of yarns—falsehoods the most foul—lies the most malignant and damnable are constantly being put in circulation. Among the numerous charges made against this excellent gentleman is one to the effect that he keeps a deputy in his employ that wears a copperhead pin.—Now, the truth of the matter is that the aforesaid deputy does not wear a copper badge now, nor never did. He does or did wear a copper cent—lawful money of the United States mint, made in Philadelphia in conformity with the laws of Congress, and which is made a legal tender for all debts and liabilities, and is now a circulating medium in the United States.—There is no more treason in wearing a copper cent than there is in wearing one of old Abe's greenbacks, but it is enough to damn any one in the eyes of the black Republican-abolition traitors, to be found wearing either as an ornament. They think as little of Uncle Sam's currency as they do of the government—each are secondary considerations compared with the n'gger.

The abolition shriekers and thick lipped nigger worshippers, are too, circulating falsehoods that would put to shame any other class of human beings, and declaring at the same time that they can prove their assertions by affidavits of respectable men. Now, Democrats, and Republicans, who wish to see justice done Mr. Gooding, do your duty whenever you hear obnoxious charges made against him by denouncing them as false. It is only by the most desperate and unprincipled course that they can possibly win. There is not a charge that is derogatory to Mr. Gooding that we will not bet money on its being false.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

The Abolitionists, despairing of carrying the election by fair means, have manufactured the most stupendous falsehoods about the Democratic nominees. Notice in another column the refutation of the lie started on Gooding the Democratic nominee for Sheriff. They have also circulated the lie that Mr. Gooding refuses to endorse the entire Democratic ticket. We are authorized to say that there is not a particle of truth in the assertion. We also learn that William Sexton, the Abolition-Republican candidate, has been particularly industrious in circulating or repeating this falsehood. Will honorable men countenance, by their votes, a man so far lost to fair dealing as to give circulation to falsehoods about his opponent? We have an abiding faith in the integrity of the people, and feel confident that they will administer to this pretender a withering rebuke

BE VIGILANT AND FIRM.

Democrats, watch well the polls, and allow no one to vote who is not legally entitled. The Republicans are importing voters into the county who have no vote for county officers. See that they do not vote. They will have a squad at each precinct.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that a general election will be held on Wednesday, the 2nd day of September next, throughout the State, at which the following officers are to be elected, and "An Act to provide Bonds for completing the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum," approved April 27th, 1863, is to be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for ratification: Three members of Congress, a Governor, a Lieutenant Governor, a Secretary of State, a Controller, a State Treasurer, an Attorney General, a Surveyor General, a Clerk of the Supreme Court, a State Printer, a State Harbor Commissioner. Also, State Senators, as follows: 1st District, composed of the counties of San Diego and San Bernardino, 1 senator. 2nd District, composed of the county of Los Angeles, 1 senator. 3rd District, composed of the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo, 1 senator. 4th District, composed of the counties of Tulare and Fresno, 1 senator. 5th District, composed of the counties of Mariposa, Merced and Stanislaus, 1 senator. 6th District, composed of the counties of Santa Cruz and Monterey, 1 senator. 7th District, composed of the county of Santa Clara, 1 senator. 8th District, composed of the counties of San Francisco and San Mateo, 1 senator, and for the county of San Francisco, 4 senators. 9th District, composed of the county of Alameda, 1 senator. 10th District, composed of the counties of Contra Costa and Marin, 1 senator. 11th District, composed of the San Joaquin, 1 senator. 12th District, composed of the county of Tuolumne, 1 senators. 13th District, composed of the county of Calaveras, 2 senators. 14th District, composed of the county of Amador, 1 senator. 15th District, composed of the county of El Dorado, 2 senators. 16th District, composed of the county of Sacramento, 2 senators. 17th District, composed of the counties of Solano and Yolo, 1 senator. 18th District, composed of the counties of Napa, Lake and Mendocino, 1 senator. 19th District, composed of the county of Sonoma, 1 senator. 20th District, composed of the county of Placer, 2 senators.—21st District, composed of the county of Nevada, 2 senators. 22nd District, composed of the county of Sierra, 1 senator. 23rd District, composed of the counties of Yuba and Sutter, 1 senator, and for the county of Yuba, 1 senator. 24th District, composed of the counties of Butte and Plumas, 1 senator, and for the county of Butte 1 senator.—25th District, composed of the counties of Tehama and Colusi, 1 senator. 26th District, composed of the counties of Shasta and Trinity, 1 senator. 27th District, composed of the counties of Humboldt Klamath and Del Norte, 1 senator. 28th District, composed of the county of Siskiyou, 1 senator.

Also, members of Assembly, as follows: San Diego county, 1 member; San Bernardino county, 1 member; Los Angeles county, 2 members; Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo counties, 1 member; Tulare county, 1 member; Fresno county, 1 member; Mariposa county, 1 member; Merced and Stanislaus counties, 1 member; Santa Cruz county, 1 member; Monterey county, 1 member; Santa Clara 3 members; San Francisco county, 12 members; San Mateo county, 1 member; Alameda county, 2 members; Contra Costa county, 1 member; Marin county, 1 member; San Joaquin county, 2 members; Tuolumne and Mono counties, 3 members; Calaveras county, 3 members; Amador county, 2 members; El Dorado county, 4 members; Sacramento county, 5 members; Solano county, 1 member; Yolo county, 1 member; Napa and Lake counties, 1 member; Mendocino county, 1 member; Sonoma county, 3 members; Placer county, 3 members; Nevada county, 4 members; Sierra county, 2 members; Yuba county, 3 members; Sutter county, 1 member; Butte county, 2 members; Plumas county, 1 member; Tehama and Colusi counties, 1 member; Shasta county, 1 member; Trinity county, 1 member; Humboldt county, 1 member; Klamath and Del Norte counties, 1 member; Siskiyou county, 2 members.

An Act to provide Bonds for completing the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum," approved April 27th, 1863, will be submitted to the qualified electors of the State for ratification, in accordance with section 12 of said act, at the General Election to be held on Wednesday, the second day of September next; those voting for the same shall have written or printed on their ballots for State officers, the words, "*Asylum Building Act*"—and those voting against the same shall have written or printed on their ballots the words, "*Against Asylum Building Act*"

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the great seal of State to be affixed. Done at Sacramento, California, this 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

LELAND STANFORD,
Governor of Cal.

By the Governor,
W. H. WEEKS, *Secretary of State.*

IT IS ORDERED, That in accordance with the Proclamation of the Governor of this State, and the laws regulating the elections of this State, a General Election be held

On Wednesday, September 2nd, 1863,

at the various precincts established by the Board of Supervisors of this county, for the following State and County officers: One Governor, One Lieutenant Governor, Three members of Congress, One Secretary of State, One State Treasurer, One State Controller, One Attorney General, One Clerk of the Supreme Court, One State Printer, One Surveyor General, One Harbor Commissioner, Two State Senators for the 20th District, Three Members of Assembly, One Sheriff, One County Clerk, One County Treasurer, One County Recorder, One District Attorney, One Superintendant of Common Schools, One Public Administrator, One County Surveyor, One Coroner, One Supervisor of District No. 3, Two Constables and One Road Commissioner in each Township.

TOWNSHIP 1.

Beal's Bar—H H Johnson, Inspector; J Henry and M M Lee, Judges.
Wildwood—John McGinley, Inspector; A J Higgins and H V Dudley, Judges.
Dotan's Bar—J C Hampton, Inspector; G M Rogers and J Nickerson, Judges.
Gault House—Jo Williams, Inspector; Charles Friend and G Beach, Judges.
Dry Creek—H F Davis, Inspector; R Butterfield and James Rice, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 2.

Virginia—T B Harper, Inspector; A J Abbott and George D Adrian, Judges.
Gold Hill—Mahoney, Inspector; I Ross and D Willard, Judges.
Superior—P P Kaylor, Inspector; R P Arlingham and Henry Markley, Judges.
Ophir—W G Taylor, Inspector; W Galvin and George Hursh, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 3.

Auburn—J R Gwynn, Inspector; John T Reed and M P H Love, Judges.
Rattlesnake—A Cook, Inspector; A Cassidy and D S Carringer, Judges.
Orr's Ranch—W H Orr, Inspector; D Oliver and W Pgen, Judges.
Neilsburg—J Lively, Inspector; M. Buckley and A C Neil, Judges.
Rock Creek—Thomas Shanley, Inspector; A S Newton and John O'Farrell, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 4.

Lisbon—Geo W Applegate, Inspector; W Rore and J E Simpson, Judges.
Manhattan Bar—R D Hart, Inspector; W B Osborn and A McGregor, Judges.
Illinoistown—Jon Brown, Inspector; W Morris and A V Quinn, Judges.
Gold Run—Dr S Palmer, Inspector; H H Brown and G B Bailey, Judges.
Dutch Flat—John Y Thomas, Inspector; L Arnstein and W C Richmond, Judges.
Blue Bluff—H Gillespie, Inspector; John Stow and V Ayers, Judges.
Lost Camp—James Gilson, Inspector; M Borah and D Irwin, Judges.
Texas Diggings—E H Smithwick, Inspector; T Williams and O Monson, Judges.
Secord's Camp Precinct—L Secord, Inspector; Captain Henny and — Polly, Judges.
McDonald's Camp Precinct—J C McDonald, Inspector; — Wodsworth and Jerry Murray, Judges

TOWNSHIP 5.

Forest Hill—H J Crumpton, Inspector; P B Fagan and Jacob Schmidt, Judges.
Yankee Jim's—Wm Duck, Inspector; J Keiser and Frank Gilbert, Judges.
Todd's Valley—J W Harville, Inspector; A G Reed and E L Watson, Judges.
Smith's Ranch—— Sheriden, Inspector; John McGraw and J Wonn Judges.
Yorkville—J Hatham, Inspector; Squire Rood and W Cronage, Judges.
Poverty Bar—Peter Braisted, Inspector; W Boling and D Williams, Judges.
Hoosier Bar—De Ross, Inspector; — Newhall and — Woods, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 6.

Michigan Bluff—B D Dunham, Inspector; J Levin and James Stackhouse, Judges.
Stony Bar—M W Hassett, Inspector; — Baker and C Hancock, Judges.
Horse Shoe Bar—M O'Boy, Inspector; E Early and O H Glancy, Judges.
Bath—B D Burt, Inspector; C Landers and C Dewy, Judges.
Forks House—G W Thomas, Inspector; John Dick and David Stoddard, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 7.

Iowa Hill—E Cunningham, Inspector; P Duer and James Dods, Judges.
Monona Flat—J C P Daw, Inspector; William S Makins and G Mills, Judges.
Wisconsin Hill—O H Young, Inspector; John Spinny and W P Lipp, Judges.
Grizzly Flat—H Winchester, Inspector; Chas Parrish and W H Jackson, Judges.
Damascus—Captain Cann, Inspector; J Hawworth and Captain Randall, Judges.
Hunting Cañon—W Snyder, Inspector; Daniel Collins and James Linn, Judges.
Green Valley—W Barbour, Inspector; G O'Jee and James Young, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 8.

Antonio Cañon— — Collins, Inspector; O S McQuilan and Thomas Gifford, Judges.
Last Chance—P G Hyland, Inspector; M Janson and George Kuder, Judges.
Blacksmith Flat—James Platt, Inspector; John Lewis and — ——, Judges.
Deadwood—George Morten, Inspector; J L Robertson and J P Dunn, Judges.
Knoxville (Squaw Valley)—T Morcland, Inspector; John Hotchkiss and P S Tracy, Judges.
Lake Bigler—W T Ferguson, Inspector; S Knox and J C Coggin, Judges.
Bardwell—Joseph Grammer, Inspector; Walter Parmly and Charles Cook, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 9.

Pine Grove—John Weaver, Inspector; L. G. Smith and Andrew Grant, Judges.
Horse Shoe Bar—Robt French, Inspector; Saml Stanchlife and C Morse, Judges.
Auburn Station, (at Town Hall—C W Humphreys, Inspector; N L Thompson and L Burbrough, Judges.
Stewart's Flat—G C Newman, Inspector; Geo Courtwright and Geo. King, Judges.
Harrison's t (Forks of the road)—A S Whitmore, Inspector; S Tatum and C Farnham, Judges.

TOWNSHIP 10.

Fox's Flat—Joseph Abell, Inspector; W Kelly and David Kyle, Judges.
Lincoln—S B Wyman, Inspector; H W Starr and P F Harford, Judges.
Dunn Shed—Wm Dunlap, Inspector; J Bristow and J J Lynn, Judges.
Fuller's Ranch—James Hoy, Inspector; R F Warwick and R Fuller, Judges.
Union Shed—E C Rogers, Inspector; J M Wood and Titus Ewing, Judges
Cox's Ranch—Col McMullen, Inspector; L R Chamberlain and Thomas Fairchild, Judges.

M. FANNON,
D. W. MADDEN,
J. R. ROGERS. } Board of Supervisors.

Attest: W. H. PATTON, Clerk.

THE ATTENTION OF ELECTORS AND BOARDS OF JUDGES OF ELECTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWING PROVISIONS OF "AN ACT TO REGULATE ELECTIONS."

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of each Inspector to be at the place where the polls are to be opened in the precinct for which he is appointed, from eight o'clock in the morning until sunset on the day of election.—Should such Inspector not appear at eight o'clock in the morning the electors present at the place where the polls are to be opened, may appoint an Inspector for the precinct.

SEC. 18. The Board of Inspectors for each precinct, shall, before the time of opening the polls, appoint two suitable persons to act as clerks.

SEC. 19. Before any election shall be opened the Inspector, Judges, and Clerks, shall each, before any officer authorized to administer oaths, take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned him by law.—If there is no person present authorized to administer oaths, the Inspector shall administer the same to the Judges and Clerks, and one of the Judges shall administer the oaths to the Inspector.

SEC. 20. The Inspector shall be Chairman of the Board, and after its organization, shall have power to administer all necessary oaths which may be required in the progress of the election. He shall also have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in the Board of Judges or by absence or refusal to serve of either of the clerks, after the polls have been opened.

SEC. 22. At all elections the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open until sunset, at which time the Judges shall close the polls; Provided, that the Judges of the election may take a recess of one hour at any time they may think proper during the day, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

SEC. 23. The Board of Judges, before they commence receiving ballots, shall cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of voting that the polls are opened.

SEC. 24. The voting shall be by ballot—The ballot shall be a paper ticket containing the names of the person for whom the elector intends to vote, and designating the office to which each person so named is intended by him to be chosen.

SEC. 25. Whenever any person offers to vote the Inspector shall pronounce his name in an audible voice, and if there be no objection to the qualifications of such persons as an elector, shall receive his ballot and in the presence of the other Judges put the same, without being opened, into the ballot-box.

SEC. 26. The name of each elector whose ballot has thus been received, shall be immediately entered by each clerk, in the column of his poll list, headed "names of voters," numbering each name in the additional column as it is taken down, so that it may be seen at any time whether the two lists agree.

SEC. 27. Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the Inspector, or either of the Judges, or any legal voter, and it shall in all cases be the duty of the Inspector and each of the Judges to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

SEC. 28. When any person offering to vote is challenged, it shall be the duty of the board of Judges to declare to him the qualification of an elector.

SEC. 29. If such person shall still insist that he is entitled to vote, and the challenge shall not be withdrawn, the board of Judges, in their discretion, may administer an oath or affirmation to the voter: "You swear (or affirm) that you are a citizen of the United States, that you are of the age of twenty-one years, according to the best of your information or belief; that you have resided in the State 6 months next preceding the election, and in this county (or district, or township, as the case may be) thirty days and that you have not before voted this day."

SEC. 30. If the person thus challenged shall take the oath as tendered to him by the board of judges, he shall be admitted to vote, and it shall not be lawful after he has taken such oath or affirmation, for said board to examine witnesses touching his want of qualifications; but if he shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation so tendered to him his vote shall be rejected.

SEC. 31. If the vote of any person be challenged on the ground that he has been convicted of an infamous crime, or disfranchised by any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not be required to answer any questions respecting such alleged conviction; and in the absence of any authenticate records of such facts, it may be competent for two disinterested witnesses upon oath to prove the same.

SEC. 32. When the polls are closed, proclamation thereof shall be made at the place of voting and no votes shall be afterwards received.

SEC. 33. As soon as the polls are closed on the afternoon of the day of the election, the judges shall open the ballot-box and commence counting the votes, and in no case shall the ballot-box be removed from the room in which any election shall be held, until all the ballots are counted; the counting of ballots shall in all cases be public. The ballots shall be taken out carefully, one by one, by the Inspector or one of the Judges, who shall open them, and read aloud the name of each person contained therein, and the office for which each person is voted for.—Each clerk shall write down each office to be filled and the name of each person voted for, for such office, and shall keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud by the Inspector or Judge.—The counting of the votes shall be continued without adjournment until all are counted.

SEC. 34. If two tickets are folded together, they shall both be rejected; and if more persons are designated on any ticket for any office than are to be elected for such office, such part of the sicket shall not be counted for any of them; but no ticket shall be lost for want of form, if the Board of Judges can determine to their satisfaction the person voted for and the office intended.

SEC. 35. As soon as all the votes are read off and counted a certificate shall be drawn up on each of the papers, containing the poll list and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each person voted for has received, and designating the office to fill which he was voted for, which number shall be written in words at full length. Each certificate shall be signed by the clerks, Judges and Inspector. One of said certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be retained by the Inspector, and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be strung upon a chord or thread by the Inspector during the counting of the ballot, in the order in which they are entered upon the tally list by the clerks, and said ballots, together with the other of said certificates, with the poll list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed up by the Inspector in the presence of the Judges and clerks, and indorsed "Election Returns," and be directed and delivered or sent by the Inspector to the county clerk of the county in which the election is held, and the said ballots shall be kept for at least six months by said clerk; and if any person be of the opinion that the vote of any precint shall not have been correctly counted, he may appear on the day appointed for the Board of Supervisors to open the returns, and demand a recount of the vote of said precinct, and the Board of Supervisors shall proceed to recount the vote of the precinct that is so claimed to have been incorrectly counted.

SEC. 36. The said packages shall be delivered to the County Clerk by one of the Judges or Clerks of the election in person, or may be sent by private hand, or by mail. If sent by private hand the person delivering it shall, before the County Clerk take and subscribe an affidavit that the package was delivered to him by one of the Judges (naming him) that it has not been out of his possession since it was received, and has undergone no alteration while in his possession. The affidavit shall be endorsed on the package. If sent by mail, it shall be mailed by one of the Judges, and the postmaster shall make on it an endorsement that he received it from one of the Judges (naming him.)

SEC. 104. If any Inspector, Judge, or clerk of any election shall, previous to putting the ballot of any elector in the ballot box, attempt to pry into or find out any name or names on such ballot which shall have been handed in by said elector or folded for, or if any Inspector, Judge or clerk of any election shall open, or suffer the fold of ballot of any elector which has been handed in to the Board of Judges, to be opened or examined before putting the same into the ballot box, or of any Inspector, Judge or clerk of an election shall make or place any mark or device on any folded ballot which has been handed in to the Board of Judges by any elector, with the view to ascertain the name of any person or persons for whom such elector shall have voted at any such election, or if any Inspector, Judge or clerk of an election, without the consent of the elector, shall disclose the name of any person or persons which such Inspector, Judge or clerk, shall have fraudulently or illegally discovered to have been voted for such elector at any election, every such Inspector, Judge or clerk of an election so offending, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars. Every person who shall forge or counterfeit returns of an election purporting to have been held at a precinct, town, or ward, where no election was in fact held, or shall wilfully substitute forged or counterfeit returns of election in the place of the true returns, for a precinct, town, or ward, where an election was actually held, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than two years, and not more than ten years. Every person who shall wilfully alter or abstract from the votes actually cast at an election, in any returns of such election, whether such person be an officer of such an election or not, every officer of elections who shall wilfully make false and fraudulent returns, in any manner whatever, of an election held in any precinct, town, or ward, and every person whomsoever, whether officer or not, to whom or through whom any such returns are required by law to be made, whether such person be County Clerk, Messenger, Secretary of State, or other person, who shall alter such election returns, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term not less than one nor more than five years.

Every person who shall aid or abet in the commission of the offences mentioned in this section, or who, being present at or cognizant of the commission of said offences, and shall not give information thereof as soon as practicable to the District Attorney, or Grand Jury of the proper county, or to some Justice of the Peace of such county, shall, for every such offence, be punished, upon conviction thereof, by imprisonment in the County Jail for the period of six months, or in the State Prison for a term of not more than two years.

The attention of Inspectors and Judges is called to an Act to amend and to repeal sections of an Act entitled an Act to regulate elections, approved March 23d, 1850, on page 140 of the Statute of 1850.

And the attention of the Inspector of election is especially drawn to the duty under section 50, in relation to sending ballots to the County Clerk.

The above is the law governing elections in this State, and the Boards of Judges in the different Precincts are required to comply with it.

Township Democratic Ticket.

For Justice of the Peace,
E. B. BOUST, of Dutch Flat.

For Constables,
JOE BAKER, of Dutch Flat,
JACOB KECK, of Illinoistown.

For Road Commissioner,
A. KIPP, of Gold Run.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.—By Virtue of an execution to me delivered and directed on the 25th day of August A. D. 1863, issued out of the court of E. B. Boust, a Justice of the Peace in and for Township No. 4, County of Placer and State of California, on a judgment rendered in said court on the 12th day of August A. D. 1863, in favor of Jacob Reinzley and against George Hahn for the sum of ninety dollars, and for costs of suit taxed at eighteen dollars, I have this day levied upon and will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of the Justices, office in Dutch Flat,

On Thursday, September 17th, A. D. 1863,

at the hour of 2 o'clock, P. M., all the right, title, interest and claim which the said George Hahn had on the 13th day of August A. D. 1863, in and to the following described property, to wit: One undivided third of a certain piece of ground, lying, being and situate on the North Fork of the American river, in Township No. 4, Placer county, Cal., said claim being known as the old Trask claim, commencing at a live oak tree on top of a high gravel bank on the east side of said river, thence extending up said river the distance of twelve hundred feet (1200). Also, one undivided third of a mining claim known as the McKee claim, said claim being situate on the North Fork of the American river, in Township No. 4, County and State aforesaid, commencing at a white oak tree on the west bank of said river, one hundred and fifty feet above Flaggs dam, thence up said river to Egbert & Co.'s claim. Also, one undivided third of a mining claim known as George Hahn & Co.'s claim, said claim being situate on the North Fork of the American river, in Township and County aforesaid, commencing at the claim known as Trask & Co.'s claim, and extending down said river the distance of three hundred feet (300), together with tools, sluice boxes, wheel pumps, and all other appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging.

All of which named and described property I shall sell as aforesaid, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to satisfy the above judgment together with the costs due and to become due thereon.

S. A. MILLER, Constable.
Township No. 4.

Dated, Dutch Flat, August 25, 1863.—tds

SUMMONS.—State of California, County of Placer—before E. B. Boust, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. The People of the State of California to JAMES A. BRANT, greeting: You are hereby summoned to appear before me, at my office in Dutch Flat, Township No. 4, county of Placer, on the 24 day of September, A. D. 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to answer unto the complaint of James Gilson, wherein he sues you for the sum of One hundred and one 70-100ths dollars, due on a certain promissory note drawn my you on the 11th day of July, 1861, and made payable to plaintiff one day after date, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, when judgment will be taken against you for said amount together with costs and damages, if you fail to appear and answer.

To the Sheriff or any Constable of said County, Make legal service and due return hereof. Given under my hand this 22d, A. D. 1863.

E. B. BOUST, J. P.,
Township No. 4.

It is hereby ordered that the foregoing summons be published in the Dutch Flat ENQUIRER, a newspaper printed in the town of Dutch Flat, Placer county, for the space of two weeks, at least once a week.

E. B. BOUST, J. P.

AGENCIES.

THOS. BEYER is our authorized agent for San Francisco, through whom all business connected with this paper in that city must be transacted.

W. B. LYON, of Iowa Hill, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, all orders left with him for printing, advertising, and subscriptions will be promptly attended to.

E. B. HACKNEY is the authorized agent for the ENQUIRER for the towns of Little York, You Bet and Gold Run.

O. W. Butterbeck, of Gold Run, is our authorized agent for that place and vicinity, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

A. O. Mullenberg is our authorized agent for Last Chance, Michigan Bluff and vicinities, to receive subscriptions and receipt for the same.

Dry Goods and Clothing Store
OPENED IN DUTCH FLAT,
[A few doors below W. & P. Nichols' Banking House.]
by
CHARLES ADLER.

I have all the latest styles and patterns of Domestic and Foreign Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c., usually kept in any store in the State, which I sell at the lowest Cash prices.

☞ Call and examine my goods, whether you wish to purchase or not. jan 20-tf

DUTCH FLAT BAKERY!

HENRY RUNCKLE.....Proprietor.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THIS OLD ESTABLISHED Bakery tenders his thanks to the citizens of Dutch Flat and neighborhood for the very liberal and generous patronage heretofore bestowed and assures them that he will endeavor to keep up the reputation of his establishment. Fresh

Bread, Cakes and Pies

always on hand, together with an excellent assortment of

Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

and an attentive and accommodating waiter always ready to attend to the spiritual wants of those who may favor him with a call.

March 20, 1862—tf

EMPIRE LIVERY STABLE,
(Opposite L. Arnstein's,)
Main Street, Dutch Flat, Placer County.

T. J. SLOAN.....Proprietor.

THIS STABLE IS NOW prepared to furnish the traveling public with the best

SADDLE HORSES!

To be found in the mountains. The stock at this stable have all been purchased with a view to their gentle and tractable qualities.

BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES!

Constantly kept for hire, with or without drivers.—This Stable presents superior inducements to caravans and other large companies.

☞ Horses boarded and groomed by the day, week, or month at reasonable rates. ☜ nov13-tf

THEODORE SCHUBERT,
MANUFACTURER
Of Boots and Shoes,
(Opposite the Brewery.)
Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG LEAVE to call the attention of the residents of Dutch Flat and vicinity to the fact that he make to order boots of all grades from a

Fine Dress to a substantial Miner's Boot

Repairing done with neatness and dispatch. Our work is considered equal to the Philadelphia, New York or Boston manufactures. Call and examine.

THEODORE SCHUBERT.

Dutch Flat, May 21, 1862—tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE DUTCH FLAT STEAM SAW MILL IS still in operation, where persons can receive the best lumber at the most reasonable rates. All orders will be filled with promptness, and lumber furnished at the lowest cash rates. Give us an inducement to those in need of lumber, and we give us a call.

Square Timber

To Lay Sidewalks constantly on hand and for sale cheap. To those in want of lumber for

MINING PURPOSES!

We are unable to fill orders with promptness, having superior facilities for sawing, we are enabled to prescribe better limitations for contracts.

To Builders and Contractors

Requiring lumber for building purposes, we are supplied with SEASONED LUMBER of every description on the shortest notice. All kinds of

LUMBER SAWED TO ORDER.

June 20, 1860, tf J. JONES & CO.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
—AND—
GENERAL STAGE OFFICE,
Auburn, Placer County.

GEORGE H. STEPHENS.....Proprietor

THE PROPRIETOR HAVING RESUMED control of this first class hotel, and refitted it with new and desirable furniture are prepared to receive and accomodate visitors in a manner not surpassed by any house in the State. The house is situated in a desirable quarter of the town and presents many features to make it preferable as a stopping place.

The office of the California Stage Company is kept in the American and persons can book their names for any part of the State on any of the various lines. April 17-tf.

NOTICE.—J. L. SANDERSON will act as my authorized agent during my absence in the Atlantic States, in receiving and receipting for money in my name.

GEO. L. SLOCUM.

July 16, 1863. 1m

WRITING SCHOOL.—W. S. James proposes opening a writing school in this place on Monday evening, August 10th. All who wish to improve their penmanship will do well to attend the school while a chance is offered. Terms: Tuition one term (fifteen nights) $5 00 with stationery furnished. No charge if no improvement is made.

PONY SALOON.
Corner Main and Stockton streets.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED this spacious and commodious building and refitted it entirely with new furniture, has opened in the same a

Billiard Saloon,

Where may be found two of the best tables in the mountains. The very

Best Liquors, Wines and Cigars

Dutch Flat Enquirer.

NOW AND THEN.

Every single paper that is committed in opposition to Gov. Downey, spoke in the most favorable terms of that gentleman's administration during his occupancy of the Gubernatorial chair. He has been out of office for two years, and yet those same hypocrites affect to despise him. We copy a few extracts from leading Abolition journals to show their consistency:

The first extract is from that negro mongrel sheet the Sacramento *Union*:

"The veto message of Governor Downey on the Bulkhead Bill contains arguments and objections which were not advanced in the debate in either House. They are, too, of a character calculated to force conviction upon the mind of the reader of the correctness of the conclusions to which he arrived. To unprejudiced minds they will be accepted as unanswerable. The message is so *ably written* that it must be placed in the *front rank* of California State papers. It will prove a finishing blow to the ambition and hopes of the bulkhead speculators."

April 12, 1860, the S. F. *Bulletin* said:—"Governor Downey will be enthroned in the hearts of the people of California as upon a rock of adamant. Nothing afterwards will be able to shake his hold upon their affections."

And again, in June 14, 1861, the *Bulletin* said:—"But it would be a cruel wrong—a disgraceful manifestation of ingratitude—for San Francisco to-morrow to turn its back on Governor Downey, because a vague suspicion is circulated that he is untrue to the Union."

January 9, 1862, the S. F. *Bulletin* said:—"Gov. Downey's last Annual Message is in keeping with his official career. He is precisely a business man, and his message shows that to the end of his term he has been managing the affairs of the State on business principles." Again, same date: "For what practical judgment and sterling integrity which makes the truly useful public servant in high position the retiring Governor has no equal.—San Francisco will hold Gov. Downey's name in grateful remembrance for the gigantic wrongs against which he protected her, and the State at large must thank him alone that her financial credit is not gone, and her treasury bankrupt."

The following is from the San Francisco *Times* of March 31, 1860, a rabid Republican organ:

"All honor, then, to Governor Downey. On his next visit to this city let us give him an ovation worthy of a great city that would testify its gratitude for worthy deeds."

"Let Governor Downey rely chiefly and mainly on his own powers of discrimination and his judgment will not deceive him or lead him astray."

The next is what that pink of consistency, the Sacramento *Bee*, of May 20, 1860, said, a paper that has been bought since to abuse Downey:

"We hear that some of the Justices of the Supreme Court are in a terrible rage at the Governor because he did not approve that bundle of sublime villainies—the Bulkhead bill. They say that certain papers have abused them outrageously—by telling the truth, perhaps—and the only way to punish them—that is, to obtain "indemnification for the past and security for the future," was by this law, which would crush every free spoken journal that would dare to tell of rascals misleads, out of existence. We say it now, that no man who favored that bill is fit to hold any office in a republican government. Such men would do to serve the King of Naples—would make excellent inquisitors—good subjects of Russia to govern serfs—but are wholly out of place among freemen; and freemen who prize liberty sacred take care that hereafter all such men shall be kept in their proper place."

Here is the evidence of another negro-worshipping organ, the Shasta *Courier*, of April 21, 1860:

"'Well done thou good and faithful servant,' I tell the people say to our fearless Governor Downey. We rejoice to be able to chronicle the fact that Governor Downey has had the moral and political bravery to veto the Parsons Bulkhead bill."

"None other than a statesman of unwavering integrity and honor would have withstood the glittering allurements held up before the eyes of our young, inexperienced, but faithful Governor. It is openly asserted that he was offered $500,000, and was guaranteed the highest office in the gift of the Legislature (of course, the U. S. Senate,) in case he would approve of the Bulkhead bill, and was menaced with political death if he vetoed it. But like a true statesman and noble-hearted patriot as he is, he indignantly and proudly turned his back upon the enemy of the people of the State and assailants of his honor, and to-day a saved city and a freed people shout loud his praise.—Long may men of his stamp rule over us and govern us."

The next three paragraphs are from the San Francisco *Alta*, a paper now gone over bones and bones to the mongrels, and keeps pace with its present unprincipled course by abusing a man it formerly spoke so highly of:

"Governor Downey has been recently exhibiting no little nerve in the exercise of the veto power; but so far as we have been advised, both of his recent acts have been approved by the people of this community."

"With Governor Downey, the voice of the people has ever been more potent than the vociferation of the politicians."

"With professional spoilsman, Governor Downey is of course, anything but popular."

"Governor Downey, the present Executive has exhibited in two memorable instances, a Jacksonian firmness and intelligence."

"Mr. Downey's popularity is on the increase in this city, for everybody feels that he has saved it from a great and eminent evil.

PIRATE OUTSIDE OF SAN FRANCISCO HARBOR.—A few days since, report stated that a pirate was cruising outside of the Heads. The U. S. Steamer Shubrick went out, guns all shotted and decks cleared for action. In a short time the suspected vessel hove in sight; a powerful glass from the Shubrick discovered a well-dressed gentleman on board, no way resembling a pirate. It proved to be the captain of the whaler Caroline E. Foote on a cruise. It was his genteel appearance that saved his vessel from capture. He was dressed in a new suit bought at the store of HEUSTON, HASTINGS & CO., corner of Montgomery and Sutter streets, San Francisco.

BE CAREFUL HOW YOU VOTE!

Look well to your tickets and see that no Abolitionist is smuggled on it. There will be tickets of every conceivable shape presented to Democrats to-day. Be sure that you vote the regular Democratic ticket. Vote no other ticket than that given you by a Democrat on whom you can depend. Take no ticket from the Abolitionists! If you do they will deceive you.

☞ BE early at the polls.

AFRAID TO FACE THE MUSIC.—W. D. Harriman, the Black Republican-abolition candidate for Clerk of the Supreme Court, on hearing that his opponent, A. C. Bradford, intended speaking here yesterday evening, packed his blankets and retreated in good order for Squaw Valley.

County Democratic Ticket.

For Senators,
HON. CHARLES C. DUDLEY,
Of Iowa Hill.
ELISHA L. BRADLEY,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Assemblymen,
STEPHEN A. BOUTWELL,
Of the Plains,
DANA PERKINS,
Of Auburn Station.
JAMES C. BALL,
Of the Plains.

For County Judge,
H. FITZSIMMONS,
Of Forest Hill.

For Sheriff,
HENRY GOODING,
Of Auburn.

For Clerk,
A. HUNTLEY,
Of Forest Hill.

For Treasurer,
E. M. BANYARD,
Of Auburn.

For Recorder,
WILLIAM H. PATTON,
Of Iowa Hill.

For District Attorney,
JO. HAMILTON,
Of Auburn.

For Superintendent of Common Schools,
D. W. HAMMOND,
Of Dutch Flat.

For Public Administrator,
CHARLES T. PALMER,
Of Auburn.

For Coroner,
THOMAS SHANLEY,
Of Rock Creek.

For County Surveyor,
E. CLEMENT URIN,
Of Dutch Flat.

FOR THE UNION!!

In Politics, Religion and Trade.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING LEASED THE fire-proof store-room of the Dutch Flat Hotel, in which he has just placed an excellent assortment of

Groceries,
Liquors,
Window Glass,
Crockeryware,
Patent Medicines,
Iron and Steel,
Hardware,
Tinware, &c. &c.,

Which by a union of customers he is enabled to furnish for a trifling advance on San Francisco cash prices. Those in need of Family Groceries, Provisions, Stoves, Tinware and Crockeryware, will find it to their interest to give me a call.

Having made arrangements with manufacturers in Cal., I am enabled to furnish every description of castings, for which orders are respectfully solicited.

Tin, sheet iron and copper-ware manufactured and repaired. FRED. BURCKHALTER.

Dutch Flat, August 12, 1863.—tf.

DUTCH FLAT HOTEL,

AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

Corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

CHARLES SEPTERS, PROPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR IS DESIROUS OF INforming the citizens of Dutch Flat and vicinity as well as the traveling public that he is now making large additions to his heretofore spacious hotel, which will render it one of the most comfortable and commodious houses in the mountains. He is now, as formerly, prepared to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage with well aired rooms, clean beds, and fare not surpassed in the State.

The Stage lines are kept at this hotel, and persons booking their names will be called at any hour.

Grateful for past patronage he solicits a portion in future. C. SEPTERS.

may 11-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE UNDERSIGNED IS AUTHORIZED TO make surveys and obtain policies against loss by fire, in the following well-known and responsible companies:

Metropolitan, - - - New York City.
Cora Exchange, - - - New York City.
City of Hartford, - - - Hartford.

policies in either of the above companies renewed on the shortest notice.

Aug. 13.-tf E. B. BOUST, Local Agent.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!—Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic.

We believe it the Best and Surest Remedy in the World, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause.

Full Directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Principal office, 18 Dey street, New York. Price only 25 cents per bottle. REDINGTON & CO., 116 and 118 Front street, San Francisco, Agents for California. aug. 6-3m

PICTURE GALLERY!

NEARLY OPPOSITE THE THEATRE.

THE UNDERSIGNED INFORMS THE ladies and gentlemen of Dutch Flat and vicinity that having made improvements in the art, he is now prepared to take likenesses in any manner desired.

Ambrotypes and Photographs!

taken to order. Those desirous of sending their likenesses to the "Old Folks at Home" have now an opportunity. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. O. B. SILVER.

May 28, 18 63.-tf.

H. HUBBARD..... ....E. M. HALL.....B. C. ALLEN.

HALL & ALLEN,

BANKERS,

AUBURN, TODD'S VALLEY AND

DUTCH FLAT,

Placer County, California.

Pay the highest price for Gold Dust, Make advances on Gold Dust consigned for Assay or Coinage. Attend to collections and remittances, and transact General Banking Business

R. H. McDONALD, J. C. SPENCER.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRAMENTO, CAL.

Wholesale Drug Importing House

R. H. McDONALD & Co.,

NEW YORK CITY.

The increasing business of our establishment, together with the wants of the trade, have made it necessary to establish a house in the city New York. Our R. H. McDonald is now in that city, and from the facilities for purchasing, shipping, etc., which we now have, we feel confident that we can supply the trade at much lower rates than heretofore.

WE INVITE ATTENTION TO OUR LARGE and carefully selected stock of superior

Drugs and Medicines,	Retorts and Crucibles,
Chemicals of all kinds,	Druggists Glassware,
Solid and Fluid Extracts,	Brewers' Stock,
Shakers' Herbs,	Soda Water Material,
Eclectic Preparations,	Paints and Oils,
Patent Medicines,	Kerosene and Coal Oils,
Fancy Goods,	Lard and Sperm Oils,
Trusses & Shoulder Br's,	Camphene & burning fluid
Abdominal Supporters,	Alcohol in Tin,
Assayers' Materials,	

Together with a complete assortment of all articles in the Drug line. We do not intend to be under sold by any house in California. Orders respectfully solicited and goods forwarded to all parts of the Pacific coast and country.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing Druggists, Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

The undersigned offer for sale,

300 Carboys Oil Vitriol, "Englis;"
5000 lbs Nitric Acid, strong;
1500 lbs Citric Acid;
2000 lbs Muriatic Acid;
3000 lbs Powdered Tartaric Acid, best;
50 casks super Carb Soda;
500 ozs Sulph Quinine,
100 ozs Strychnine, pure
75 Sulph Morphine,
100 lbs Iodide Potassa
125 lbs Chloroform
100 lbs Calomel
1000 lbs Spts Nit and Aq Ammonia
650 lbs Balsam Copaiba
750 lbs Gum Arabic, white
2000 lbs Flors sulphur
600 lbs Oil Lemon Bergamot
3300 gallons Kerosine Oil
1100 gallons pure Lard Oil in tins
800 gallons Camphene
1500 gallons Alcohol, 95 per cent., in tins
1100 gallons Linseed Oil
1000 gallons Neatsfoot Solar and China Nut Oil
500 gallons Castor Oil
Origanum, Peppermint
Spruce and Almonds
Paint Brushes
White wash Brushes
Hair Brushes,
Tooth Brushes,
Feather Dusters
10 bbls refined Lamp Black
20 bbls Irish Moss
10 cases Isinglass;
25 bales Canary, Hemp, Flax and Coriander Seeds. In quantities to suit, all at the lowest prices. Orders respectfully solicited.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Importing and Wholesale Druggists,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

DENTAL

IMPORTING HOUSE.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

SACRAMENTO,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,

NEW YORK.

WE respectfully invite the attention of the Dental Profession to our large and complete assortment of dental goods, the following comprising a part only:

Plain and Pivot Teeth,	Ivory Handled Ploggers
Gum Teeth, large assort't	and Scalers,
Teeth for Vulcanite work,	Steel and Wire Handled
gum & plate, greater relief,	Pluggers and Scalers,
Jones' White gold foil,	Excavators, Burrs & Drills,
Abbey & Son's Gold Foil,	Screws, Punches, Hooks,
Watts' Cry'tal Foil and	Brushes and Carnahan
Snow'n Gold,	Wheels,
Tin Foil and Platina plate	Dental Stones and Polish
Gold Plate and Solder,	Powders,
Dental chairs & head rests,	Lathes,
Forceps, a large variety,	Mouth Mirrors, different
Files of all kinds,	patterns.

DENTAL CASES.

Chevallier's Best, containing a large number of Instruments Mouth Mirrors, etc. Cases made of mahogany, brass bound, with drawers, etc., all complete. Price according to size and style—from $75 to $175, each.

Anatomical Preparations.

Consisting of Upper and lower Maxillaries, carved exhibiting Nerves on one side and Artery and Vein on the other. Head, with carved Jaw, exposing Angle of Teeth, 32 in number.

Vulcanizers, Vulcanite Teeth, Rubber and everything for doing Vulcanite work, of the latest and most approved styles. Every article with reserve and thing used by Dentists, all of which we shall sell at very Low prices, and respectfully solicit Dentists to call and examine and price our goods.

Goods packed with care and forwarded, by express or otherwise, to all parts of the Pacific coast.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Sacramento, Cal.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Trusses, Supporters, Etc.

Gum Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Bandages for La Rue. A very large assortment of articles in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

BREWERS' STOCK.

Fresh Hops, Irish Moss, Burgundy Pitch, Keg Corks. Everything in this line of the best quality. For sale upon reasonable terms.

☞ 20 bales Hops just received by Express.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

SODA WATER MATERIAL.

Corks, Acids, Essential Oils, Whiting, Marble Dust, Soda Twine. Everything in this line. For sale by

R. H. McDONALD & CO.

Assayer's Material.

Crucibles, Retorts, Acids, and a general supply of all articles in this line.

ECLECTIC MEDICINES.

We are constantly receiving per express, additional supplies from the manufactories.

"TILDON'S SUGAR COATED PILLS, of nearly all the concentrated Medicines, put up in bottles. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO., Sacramento.

R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

PERFUMERY.

We are constantly receiving articles in this line, direct from Foreign and American manufactories. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

Brushes, Feather Dusters, Zinc White, Fire Proof Paint, Linseed Oil, Boiled and Raw. For sale by R. H. McDONALD & CO.

COAL AND KEROSENE OILS.

Burning Fluid, Lamp Oil, Neats-foot Oil, Lard Oil, Camphene. Knowing the difficulty in procuring a good article, so necessary for brilliant light, we have taken extra pains to import them of the best quality, and can supply our customers with a superior article.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Sacramento.
R. H. McDONALD & CO., New York.

Patent Medicines.

We are agents for the following known Medicines and offer them at REDUCED PRICES:

Sands Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Sanative Pills,
Ayers Sarsaparilla,	Jaynes Ague Pills,
Myers Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock,	Ayers Pills,
Jaynes Expectorant,	Moffats Pills,
Jaynes Alterative,	Cheesmans Pills,
Jaynes Hair Tonic,	Tildens Fluid Extracts,
Ayers Pectoral and Agu cure,	Tildens Sugar Coated pills
Wistar's Bals Wild Cherry	Tilden's Pearls of Ether and Chloroform,
	Moffats Phœnix Bitters,

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
SACRAMENTO.
R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
NEW YORK.

jul8-tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLIVE LODGE, No. 81, I. O. O. F. hold their regular meetings on Wednesday evening of each week.

Brothers in good standing are cordially invited.

W. C. RICHMOND, N. G.

J. T. MAYBERRY, Rec. Sec. jal-6m

POST-OFFICE HOURS.

Open from 7 A. M., to 9 P. M. Mail closes daily at 9 o'clock, P. M.

Office open on Sundays from 8 o'clock, A. M., to 10 A. M., and one hour in the evening on the arrival of the mail. C. B. PLUMMER, P. M.

A Home Thing.—Dr. J. C. Young, upon the receipt of one dollar, will send to any part of California, Nevada Territory, Oregon, or Washington Territory, a prescription, with full and complete directions, that will secure the patient against the possibility of any Private Complaint. Very simple, very safe, and very sure. It cannot fail in its action.

Having been very successful in his profession, and accumulated a fortune in the State, the Doctor wishes to devote his time to the interests of mankind generally, and to the rising generation in particular, that they may come into the world as near blessed with pure and unadulterated blood, a good constitution, a fortune in store, and perfectly free from that scourge of the Age, Hereditary Venereal. He is thus induced to offer his valuable prescriptions for an amount simply sufficient to cover absolute expenses.

Dr. J. C. Young has practiced in this city for upwards of thirteen years, and his constant success has qualified him to prescribe remedies that are positive in curing and preventing any form of the venereal. He offers his services as a guarantee, and pledges his professional reputation upon the efficacy of the articles administered.

Address, (enclosing one dollar, with stamps to pay return postage) Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

N. B.—Those already afflicted are requested to the Doctor's advertisement in another column, in which he pledges himself, in writing, to cure or refund money, to obtain his obligations. Read and consider.

NEW CASH STORE,

Main Street, above Stockton.

H. DAVIS HAVING PURCHASED THE entire stock of goods of Messrs. H. C. Harvey & Co., would invite the attention of all to the fact that he is prepared to furnish all articles in his line at prices that cannot fail to satisfy. Buying for cash he is enabled to sell at reduced rates for cash. An excellent assortment of

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
CROCKERY,
PRESERVES,
LIQUORS,
GRAIN, &c.,

Of the purest quality will be constantly kept on hand, and sold at a

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

The subscriber hopes by strict attention to business and fair dealing to receive a portion of the patronage. Goods packed to Order, free. May 21-tf

PEOPLE'S

Opposition Steamship Line!

—FOR—

NEW YORK via NICARAGUA.

Great Reduction in Rates of Passage.

750 Miles Shorter than Any other Route.

The fast and favorite double engine steamship

MOSES TAYLOR,

J. H. BERTHIER.....Commander.

Will be dispatched

FOR SAN JUAN DEL SUR,

From Mission street wharf,

AT 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., PUNCTUALLY,

On Saturday.....October 31, 1863,

Connecting at Grey town with the swift steamship

ILLINOIS,

2,000 TONS.

The MOSES TAYLOR since her last trip has undergone the most extensive repairs. Her decks have been extended forward and aft, cabins enlarged, refitted, and repainted throughout—making her accommodations equal to any steamer on the ocean.

Every arrangement has been made by the Central American Transit Company for transporting passengers across Nicaragua in the shortest time.

For further information or Passage, apply to

I. R. ROBERTS, Agent,
No. 107 Washington street,
Sept 2-1d Opposite the Postoffice.

WM. H. HILLHOUSE,

Will constantly keep on hand all kinds of

HARDWARE!

STOVES, STOVES,

TINWARE, &c., &c., &c.,

Something Just Received of Great Importance to Miners!

The subscriber takes this early opportunity of announcing to the "Honest Miners," that he is prepared to put on hand, Hydraulic Pipe and fixtures, as expeditiously and on as reasonable terms, (per lb. or foot, or any other way), as "any other man." All persons intending to set up their Claims with Iron Pipe this fall will consult their interests by calling on me before contracting elsewhere.

Together with a general assortment of all articles in his line. Particular attention paid to the manufacture of

Hydraulic Pipe, Hose Pipe!

or anything else pertaining to his business, or the wants of a mining community, at reasonable rates. ap19-tf

LIVERY AND STAGE STABLE.

Sacramento Street, Dutch Flat.

THOMAS MORRIS.....PROPRIETOR.

HAVING THE LARGEST AND MOST convenient Stable in the place, offers superior accommodations to Teamsters and the traveling public. An extensive Wagon Yard is connected with the establishment.

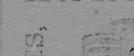
Horses to Let on Livery.

Animals stabled, boarded and groomed by the day, week or month, at reasonable rates.

49-tf

CALIFORNIA STAGE LINE.

From Dutch Flat to Auburn Station.

ON AND AFTER THIS DATE,  the Coaches of the "California Stage Company" will leave Dutch Flat daily, at 3½ A. M., for Sacramento, connecting with the cars of the Sacramento, Placer & Nevada Railroad Co., at Auburn station at 10½ A. M., and arriving at Sacramento at 1½ P. M., same day, connecting with the boats for San Francisco. Returning, leaves Sacramento at 6½ A. M., daily, connecting with the coaches at Auburn station at 9 A. M., arriving at Dutch Flat at 5½ P. M.

This line connects at Auburn with the coaches for Forest Hill, Todd's Valley, Yankee Jim's and Michigan Bluffs; at Illinoistown, with coaches for Iowa Hill. Through tickets for all these points can be procured at the Stage office "What Cheer House," Sacramento; also, at the office in the above named places for Sacramento or Folsom.

Passengers by this line can rely upon receiving every attention necessary for *safety, speed* and *comfort*. August 6, 1863.—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. LECAMP. R. RUDEPOHL.

BOOT, SHOE AND DRY GOODS STORE,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

R. RUDEPOHL & CO., RESPECTFULLY inform the public of Dutch Flat that they have on hand and are constantly receiving a well assorted stock of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,
BLANKETS, TRUNKS, VALISES,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDRENS'
GAITERS, SHOES AND TIES.

From the most celebrated Eastern manufactories together with an excellent supply of

Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods,

Which they are enabled, from their connection with houses below, to sell at the lowest market prices.

☞ Particular attention paid to the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes. ap3-tf

GEORGE W. HEPPARD,

House Sign and Ornamental PAINTER,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

Every description of work executed in the best style. Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. ap3-tf

PLACER BREWERY.

BOSSERMANN.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED this well known establishment and favorite resort, will hereafter keep it in the best style having always on hand the best

Wines and Liquors!

Cigars and fresh brewed lager. By strict attention to business and accommodation to customers he hopes to obtain a share of public patronage. Call and see me. March 13th, 1862.—tf J. F. MEYER.

BED ROCK SALOON,

MAIN STREET, DUTCH FLAT.

GEO. L. STOCUM.....Proprietor.

KEEP CONSTANTLY on hand the finest

Wines, Brandies, Cigars

and playing cards in the market to latest suit customers. Billiard Balls, Cues and Cue Waters purchased for cash. Lunches at lowest city prices.

December 1, 1862.-tf

PLACER BUTCHER SHOP,

Corner of Sacramento and Main streets,

Dutch Flat, Cal.

E. GROS, DESIRES TO INform the public that he constantly keeps on hand a good assortment of fresh BEEF, PORK, MUTTON and Homemade SAUSAGE, which he sells at the most reasonable rates. Persons at a distance supplied daily.

March 13, 1862—tf

FRESH LARD.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION OF THE CITIZENS of Dutch Flat and Vicinity is directed to the fact that I have constantly on hand a large supply of Fresh Lard, which I will furnish to order,

In Can or Lots,

at the lowest market price for cash.

Hotel keepers, families or miners supplied with the best quality of pork, for packing or corning, in quantities to suit, by immediate application to

Jan. 1.-tf E. GROS, Placer Market.

Dutch Flat Saw Mill.

THE ABOVE SAW MILL, being the oldest established mill now in operation in the vicinity of Dutch Flat, having been lately repaired, is now capable of cutting lumber equal to the most celebrated mills in Placer county. We have on hand a general assortment of seasoned and green timber, hard and soft lumber, and having

Reduced the Prices!

to correspond with the times, will sell as LOW if not a little lower than any other Saw Mill in this vicinity.

We are now receiving in the yard a large and superior lot of saw logs, and can fill orders for lumber with dispatch of all usual dimensions, varying in length from 10 to 50 feet.

Being situated within a few hundred yards of Dutch Flat, and convenient to most of the valuable mining claims, offer superior inducements to

Miners and Builders.

Who will find it to their interest to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Lumber delivered to any point within ten miles. ALLEN TOWLE.

Dutch Flat, June 24th, 1859. tf

GEO. RANDOLPH. HENRY BRINKMAN.

RANDOLPH & BRINKMAN'S

FASHIONABLE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

AND

Barber Shop.

Next Door below the Post Office, Main Street, Dutch Flat.

THE PROPRIETORS RESPECTFULLY announce to the citizens of Dutch Flat and visiting, or strangers visiting this place, that they cannot be excelled in

Hair Dressing,
Hair Cutting,
Shampooing and
Shaving,

by any artists on the Pacific slope, and guarantee entire satisfaction to all who favor them with their patronage. November 29.-tf

SAFES! SAFES!

F. TILLMAN,

No. 30 BATTERY STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

SOLE Agent for TILTON & MORRIAND'S celebrated Fire Proof and Burglar Safes. This Safe is well known in the market for its unsurpassed fire-proof quality, having withstood in California, as well as in the East, the hottest fires known. We can refer to endless certificates from parties in our mining towns, where these Safes have been subject to the most severe tests of its fire-proof qualities. The Safes are secured by our Combination Lock. This Lock is in every respect the most secure one in use; it requires the key and combination to open the Safe. If the key should be abstracted from the owner, it would be perfectly useless to the possessor without his knowing the combination, or mental key, which the owner carries in his head. To those in want of a reliable Safe we offer the above cheaper than any other in the market.

A large assortment on hand and to arrive.

6m F. TILLMAN, 30 Battery st.

THOMAS BOYCE'S

ADVERTISING AGENCY,

North-east corner of Montgomery and Washington streets, San Francisco. Agent for the following papers:

ENQUIRER, Dutch Flat.
Butte Record, Oroville,
Republican, Shasta,
Sierra Citizen, Downieville,
Tribune, San Jose,
Placer Herald, Auburn,
Union Democrat, Sonora,
San Andreas Independent,
Amador Sentinel, Jackson,
Mountain Messenger, La Porte,
Crescent City Herald,
Mariposa Democrat,
Pacific Sentinel, Santa Cruz,

BLANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR sale at the ENQUIRER OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff & Tobacco Manufacturer

16 & 18 CHATHAM ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

Would call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Maccaboy,	Pemigree,
Free Rappee,	Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee,	Nachitoches,
American Gentleman,	Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch,	Honey Dew Scotch,
High Toast Scotch	Fresh Honey Dew Scotch,
Irish High Toast,	Fresh Scotch.
or Limerick.	

☞ ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE LARGE REDUCTION MADE IN OUR CELEBRATED CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCOS, WHICH WILL BE FOUND OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
Long,	P. A. L., or plain,	S. Jago.
No. 1,	Cavendish, or Sweet,	Spanish.
No. 2,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Cannaster,
1 & 2 mixed,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Turkish,
Granulated.		

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. May 21.-1y

Reduction in Prices to Subscribers.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE FOLLOWing list of American and Foreign Periodicals, for which I receive subscriptions. Permanent arrangements having been made by the United States Government for the carrying of the mails from the United States by steamer three times a month, I am enabled to receive subscriptions at a much lower rate than formerly. The same care and attention will be paid to the forwarding of all packages, for which this establishment has gained such an enviable reputation throughout the Pacific Coast.

ATLANTIC PERIODICALS.

	PER YEAR.
Harper's Monthly Magazine	$3 50
Godey's Lady's Book	3 50
Atlantic Monthly	3 50
Leslie's Family Magazine	3 50
Knickerbocker Magazine	3 50
Continental Monthly	3 50
Peterson's Ladies' Magazine	3 00
Arthur's Home Magazine	3 00
Ladies' Repository	3 50
Tales of the Day	3 50
Monthly Novelette	3 50
Eclectic Magazine	6 00
Hunts' Merchants' Magazine	6 00
Packers' Magazine	6 00
Le Bon Ton	6 00
Brownson's Review	3 00
Braithwaite Retrospect	3 00
Tait Register Quarterly	2 00
Fuller's Magazine	2 50
Yankee Notions (comic)	2 50
Leslie's Budget of Fun (comic)	2 50
Nic Nax (comic)	2 50
Comic Monthly	2 50
Phunny Phellow (comic)	2 50
New York Weekly Herald	3 00
New York Police Gazette	3 50
New York Clipper	3 50
New York Home Journal	3 50
New York Weekly Tribune	3 50
New York Sunday Mercury	3 50
New York Sunday Atlas	3 50
New York Sunday Times	3 50
New York Sunday Dispatch	3 50
New York Sunday Courier	3 50
New York Weekly Times	3 50
New York World	3 50
New York Journal of Commerce	3 50
New York Independent	3 50
New York Leader	3 00
New York Ledger	3 00
New York Leslie's Pictorial	3 50
New York Harper's Weekly	3 50
New York Illustrated News	3 50
New York Zeitung (German)	3 50
New York Demokrat	3 50
New York Criminal Zeitung	3 50
New York Family Blatter	3 50
New York Vanity Fair	3 50
New York Irish American	3 50
New York Scientific American	3 50
New York Wilkes' Spirit of the Times	3 50
New York Tablet	3 50
New York Country Gentleman	3 50
New York Weekly	3 50
New York Mercury	3 50
New York Herald of Progress	3 50
New York Scottish American Journal	5 00
New York Albion	6 00
New York Eco d'Italia (Italian)	8 00
New York La Cronica (Spanish)	12 00
Boston Weekly Journal	3 50
Boston Frag of our Union	3 50
Boston Pilot	3 50
Boston Waverly Magazine	3 50
Boston Banner of Light	3 50
Boston True Flag	3 50
Boston Investigator	3 50
Boston Literary Companion	3 50
Boston Herald's Living Age	7 00
Philadelphia Forney's War Press	3 50
Philadelphia Dollar Newspaper	3 00
Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post	3 50
Baltimore Weekly Sun	3 50
Louisville Weekly Journal	3 50
Cincinnati Weekly Commercial	3 00
St. Louis Weekly Republican	3 50

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.

London Illustrated News, with supplements	$14 00
London Weekly Dispatch	13 00
London Illustrated News of the World	14 00
London Illustrated Times	12 00
London Weekly Times	10 00
London Bell's Life	13 00
London Athenæum	12 00
London Punch	8 00
London once a Week	8 00
Liverpool Wilmer and Smith's Times	15 00
Dublin Nation	13 00
Cornhill Magazine	6 00
Temple Bar Magazine	6 00
St. James Magazine	6 00
London Lancet	6 00
London World of Fashion	6 00
All the Year Round, Dickens	6 00
London Art Journal	10 00
Blackwood's Magazine	4 00
Westminster Quarterly Review	3 00
North British Quarterly Review	3 00
Edinburgh Quarterly Review	3 00
London Quarterly Review	3 00
The four Reviews and Blackwood	13 00

Subscriptions received for all the San Francisco Dailies, at publishers' prices.

Any Newspaper, Magazine or Review not mentioned in the above list will be furnished to order. Orders of Books, Music, Fancy Articles, &c., filled promptly at the lowest market rates. Subscriptions payable invariably in advance. Address,

J. STRATMAN,
News Agent, San Francisco.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE,

SANSOME STREET,

Opposite the American Theater,

San Francisco.

S. H. SEYMOUR.....Proprietor.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LONG CONNECTED with the establishment as Book-keeper, begs leave respectfully to inform the old patrons of the house, and the public generally, that he has leased from Mr. Bailey Sargent,

THIS MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,

which will in future be entirely under his management and control, and where he will be pleased to see his old friends and the traveling public. He flatters himself that his experience in the business, and his long acquaintance with the people of California, will be a guarantee that no one will leave his house dissatisfied, and he pledges himself to spare no pains or expense in providing every means for the comfort and satisfaction of his guests.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE is so well known to the people of California, that it seems almost unnecessary to say anything in praise, either of the building or its location. The Proprietor will only remark that it is inferior to no house in the State, in all the requirements of a FIRST CLASS HOTEL, being in a central location and easy of access from all parts of the city. The ROOMS are large and WELL VENTILATED, and furnished with Spring Mattresses. Water has been introduced into all part of the house.

BATH ROOMS on the premises for the convenience of families.

Two Coaches are attached to the Hotel to convey passengers to and from the steamers.

my15-3m SIMON H. SEYMOUR.

PLATFORM

ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRACY OF PLACER CO

WHEREAS, All just powers of government are derived from the people; that this principle is recognized as fundamental by all American Constitutions and by the Democratic party, therefore

Resolved, That as Democrats we desire above all things else a restoration of the Union of these States under the Constitution of our Fathers; that we know or no such right as the right of secession; that Democracy recognizes no such dogma in her political creed, and has no sympathy or feeling in common with it.

Resolved, That as Democrats we at all times feel bound by our Democracy to give, and we will give, a free and unhesitating support to our Federal Government in whatever hands the reins of that Government may be, to assist its every constitutional effort to suppress rebellion and sustain itself from the assaults of its enemies, let them come from whatever quarter they may; and while we do so, we believe it is our right and our duty to watch with jealous care the rights of ourselves and of the people, and we reserve the right to condemn, and we will condemn that which our consciences as free men cannot approve. And if any party in power denies to us this right of conscience, we believe that party dangerous to the liberty of the people and shall never have our support.

Resolved, That the taking up arms against the government of the United States, as was done in the existing rebellion in the slave holding States is a param unt wrong beyond all justification, and for which no reasonable pretext can ever be pointed out. And while we cannot endorse the policy of the Administration, we conceive no right of rebels anywhere to complain thereof, until they have ceased to rebel—peace is restored; and having obtained pardon for treason, they come to claim their rights as law abiding citizens under the constitution and the laws.

Resolved, That the Constitution with its guarantees, is the only safeguard to the rights of the people: that we prefer to trust it as the production of the mature wisdom and patriotism of its framers rather than the hasty and excited impulses of party rulers; that any departure from it, be the excuse what it may, will meet our constant opposition at the ballot-box. That the plea of expediency is no just excuse for open violation of this Constitution, and in our opinion, is not only wrong but tends to weaken and destroy the union of these States and render the hope of its re-construction impossible.

Resolved, That we denounce the principles of Southern Secession and Northern Abolitionism as twin heresies, producing only hatred, strife and bloodshed; threatening the very existence of our National Government; at enmity with every principle of Democratic Government and responsible for all the miseries of our distressed country.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn and repudiate the policy recommended by the President of taxing the white men of the free States, in addition to the enormous burdens imposed by the war, hundreds of millions of dollars to purchase and set free the negroes of the South, as wholly without warrant in the Constitution, unjust and visionary.

Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn the late Proclamation of the President relative to emancipation, as unwarranted by the Constitution, in violation of the solemnly plighted faith of the Administration at the commencement of the war, and if persisted in, fatal to all hopes of a restored Union.

Resolved, That while remembering with pride the courage and gallantry of our soldiers now in the field, we tender our sympathy to the friends of those who have fallen in the defence of the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans.

Resolved, That by the corruptions developed in the late Legislature of this State, by reckless expenditures and appropriations, by proscriptive and partizan legislation and by an evident intention to elevate the negro to citizenship, the party in power in California have shown itself unworthy of public confidence.

Resolved, That relying implicitly upon the soundness and integrity of the principles above set forth, and upon the justice and intelligence of the masses, we present this platform to the people of Placer county, and earnestly invoke the active support of all in its vindication and success, cordially inviting to a full and qual communion all those of whatever creed who recognize the justice of our cause in the doctrines we profess, and who desire to participate in heir triumph.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. B. BOUST, Justice of the Peace, Township No. 4. Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat.

S. A. MILLER, Constable, Township No. 4, and General Agent and Collector. Notes or accounts placed in his hands will receive promt attention.—Office on Sacramento street, Dutch Flat. may21

W. C. JONES, Practicing Physician. Will practice Medicine in Dutch Flat and vicinity.—Office next door to the Dutch Flat Water Co.'s Office, Dutch Flat. aug. 14, 1862-tf.

O. H. PETTESON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office opposite the Express Office, Main street, Iowa Hill. 1-tf

L. B. ARNOLD, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office Main street, Dutch Flat. 1-tf

HALE & ANDERSON, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, office in the brick building, next door to the County Hospital, Auburn, Cal. 32-tf

JO. HAMILTON, District Attorney. THOS. H. WILLIAMS

HAMILTON & WILLIAMS, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Auburn, Cal. ma21

C. A TWEED. E. L. Craig.

TWEED & CRAIG, Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Will practice in all the courts of Placer and the adjoining counties. Office in Auburn, in Judge Myres' building, Court street, next to the Temple saloon. may14 tf

W. & P. NICHOLLS,

BANKERS,

Main Street, Dutch Flat, California.

Highest Price Paid for Gold Dust.

They also draw on

SACRAMENTO & SAN FRANCISCO, FREE,

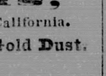
—AND ON—

NEW YORK AND LONDON.

ADVANCES made on gold dust for coinage. m21.

J. M. CHILDS

DENTIST.



I SPREPARED TO PERFORM ALL operations pertaining to Dentistry in a first class manner.

Office—On Main Street, first door above Willets store, Dutch Flat. Dec. 20-tf.

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The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with Sewing Machines making the GROVER & BAKER stitch must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All machines sewing from the spools and in which one needle only penetrates the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will are infringements.

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TO THE PEOPLE OF THE State of California, Oregon, and adjacent Territories:

THE SUBSCRIBER ONE OF YOUR EARLIest citizens of California, and for the most of his time engaged as a Journalist, and particularly of late in a Journal devoted to the chief resources of the Pacific States, respectfully submits the following plan and proposition for the purpose of bringing hither from England, France and Germany the working classes, mechanics artizans, miners, and metallurgists for the purpose of developing the resources of our thinly populated States and Territotories, thereby reducing labor, the establishing of Factories, the occupation of the millions of acres of arrable land now lying dormant, and to work our mines. The benefit accruing to our Government—to the marine conveyances—the merchant—the manufacturer, the mining conveyances and professional community cannot but be beneficial, provided the facilities are offered to such emigrants, and according to the tenor of our laws regarding such. For these purposes the subscriber desires to seek only the necessary or pecuniary aid to take him across the Pacific and Atlantic, so that he may be enabled to lay before the people of Europe a work which he has compiled from authentic sources comprising the mineral wealth of the Pacific States, including partly Mexico, Lower California, British Columbia, &c., together with a synopsis of the climatology, agriculture, arts and manufactures, with interesting statistics of our imports and exports, and population. Also, the organic acts of our State, the local and general laws governing mining, the Pre-emption Act, and kindred subjects pertaining to the Pacific States. The author reserving for himself the right of translation of this work (which has cost him three years of his time to collect and compile) in the German and French languages.

He contemplates making the tour to the Atlantic States and Europe in February or March 1863, and will equip himself with the mineral materials, fossil remains, &c., and illustrate them by diagrams and discourses throughout the Atlantic States and Europe.

Such a work which your petitioner has in view cannot be published in this State without an extraordinary outlay, nor have we the materials artists, or skill in copperplate or wood engraving. The work will comprise from 400 to 500 pages, to be handsomely illustrated with colored plates, maps, &c., quarto form. The subscriber will add thereto a complete list of all the associations and companies, especially mining companies.

He goes to Europe for the purpose of seeing all the manufacturing places, machines and utensils; also to the leading mining districts and metallurgical establishments, to acquire from the best sources there the best mode of treating our rich minerals, and lay these several important features before our people through the *Mining and Scientific Press*, and the work he hereby offers. But the most important subject in his mission is the inducements he will offer to the Europeans of our immensely rich mining fields and agricultural lands, together with the great advantages offered by a liberal and protective government for industrious citizens.

The Subscriber, therefore, calls upon the citizens in the Pacific States who have the interests of our new States nearest their heart, to aid him in thisgr and but landable undertaking with means. Each subscriber will be furnished with a copy of this work, which is designed to be useful in the counting house, to the professional man and miner. The author desires to state that whatever aid or subscription he may be furnished with by the people of this State he will refund after the publication of the work, or leave the amount to be taker. out in books.

Respectfully submitted,
JULIUS SILVERSMITH.

December 11, 1862.-tf

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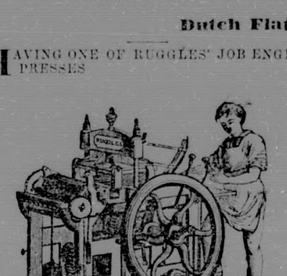

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The first NEW YORK MERCURY Novelette for the New Year, to be commenced in the issue of January 3, 1863, is called

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OR,

THE HEIRESS OF CASTLE CLIFF.

BY COUSIN MAY CARLETON,

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The productions of this distinguished authoress need no eulogy. Public opinion has long since pronounced them superior to any other novelettes published on this side of the Atlantic; and the true test of their merit is found in the fact that they are eagerly reproduce, after their publication in the MERCURY, by the English press. We may add that the new tale, "Victoria," is fully equal in interest and depth of plot to either of those which have secured so large a share of public approval, and we can earnestly recommend it to all story-readers.

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Private Medical and Surgical Establishment.

Devoted exclusively to treatment of private diseases of whatever nature, and all diseases to which (as a sex) females are liable.

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CONSULTATION (by letter or otherwise) FREE.

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Dr. J. C. Young has been a practical specialist for a period of twenty years, and for twelve years on this coast, during which time his private medical and surgical institute has been in uninterrupted successful operation, discharging cured annually upwards of five thousand patients. Cure always guaranteed or no pay required.

Long practice and thorough investigation into the causes of diseases of the urinary organs, enables Dr. Young to determine clearly, and at once, the true nature of the complaint submitted to his care, securing the patient against the dangers of delay liable, and which, alas! too often do arise from mistaken judgment; thus treating the disorder from the start with all the advantage a perfect knowledge gives.

Venereal diseases, of every class and nature, cured in the most perfect, speedy, and permanent manner without the use of mercury in any form.

Syphilis and its adjuncts, Gonorrhœa and its accompanying diseases; all disorders of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Prostrate; Seminal Weakness; Diseases of the Heart and Lungs; Dyspepsia; Indigestion; Impotency; Incipient Consumption, etc.

Persons afflicted with symptoms after having been treated, should consult Dr. Young at once, as no disease is cured unless the patient feels perfectly well If there is a particle of disease left in the system, it will break out at some future time when least expected, or be handed down to an innocent offspring. Persons who have been treated with mercury should be very cautious in believing that they are well for it is a scientific fact that the mercury will mingle with the venereal and form a disease a great deal worse than the original. All those who have reason to think, by bad feelings, that they have been treated thus should consult Dr. Young, and he will examine their cases and tell them at once how they stand. Consultation Free.

Of all the above enumerated diseases—terrible in their array, and fearful as they are in their results—the one standing preeminent among them for severity and destructive effects, is that most terrible of all diseases, seminal weakness, or spermatorrhœa.

Those who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful, fascinating and destructive habit which fills thousands of sick rooms with paralytics and consumptives, and hundreds of untimely graves with its misguided victims, should consult, without a moment's delay, one who will sympathize with their sufferings, and cure them for a moderate compensation.

Dr. J. C. Young would especially address himself to such, giving to each and all assurance of a perfect and permanent cure.

The young man who experiences that growing weakness in his muscular and mental organization should stop to consider whence it arises.

He will find in the weakness of the back, trembling of the limbs, disordered digestion, unaccountable failing of the powers of the mind, distaste for society, dread of impending trouble, forebodings of evil, sleeplessness, troubled and lascivious dreams, accompanied by nocturnal emissions, growing deafness, loss of muscular power, and numerous other symptoms of disorganization, the positive traces of that most terrible and destructive of all diseases, seminal weakness—wasting away his powers, destroying his hope of life and manhood, and dragging him along the broken path of existence towards a premature and loathsome grave.

The intermediate steps between the commencement of this disease and its culmination in that only rest to the uncured victim—death—may be enumerated, loss of muscular power, insanity, impotency.

To him who finds his life dribbling out in the discharges of the vital principle of existence in nocturnal and diurnal emissions, the mere cessation of the causes of its appearance brings no assurance of cure.

Marriage, that holy office, the safeguard and hope of manhood, brings to such an one no hope of cure, but adds to his misery in the knowledge that the one who looks to him for so much of her happiness, is a victim of his evil and an innocent companion in his punishment. He adds to his misery and his disorder, until hope leaves him.

There is no cure except in proper and skilful treatment. Consult, then, at once, a Physician whom long practice and careful research has made thoroughly conversant with every phase of the disease.

All those who are married, or contemplate marriage, who experience any of the numerous symptoms pronouncing the presence of seminal weakness, should at once place themselves in communication with Dr. J. C. Young, 615 Commercial street, opposite U. S. Branch Mint, either by letter or personal interview, who assures them of a perfect and permanent cure, without danger of exposure or hindrance from business, it being impossible for a man's most intimate companion to discover for what he is being treated.

To those in the Interior of the State,

Who are suffering under any form of Private Disease, whether contracted from impure connections or induced by other causes, DR. YOUNG would directly address himself, informing them that they can be cured without the necessity of a journey to San Francisco.

Diseases of the heart, lungs, and liver. Dr. Young would call the attention of invalids to his course of practice in the above complaints. Throwing aside as worse than useless, as highly injurious, all forms of mercury, the Doctor relies entirely upon the *Vegetable Practice.*

Thousands of testimonials are in his hands indicating the astonishing success he has met with in the treatment of all diseases of the Heart, Lungs and Liver, on a purely Vegetable basis. The treatment calls for no confinement to the house, absence from business, nor change in diet.

The same success has marked his treatment of all Diseases of the Blood and Skin.

Invalids should address at once, (consultation free) DR. J. C. YOUNG, 615 Commercial street, opposite the Mint, San Francisco.

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Desirous of the advice of a Physician upon the diseases peculiar to their sex, should select one whose reputation for *success* and *skill* warrants him in the assurance of *guaranteeing* to them not only *relief* but perfect *cure.*

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Has been for a series of years a professor of the disorders of Females, and the success attendant upon his treatment has become so well known as to elicit universal approbation.

Ladies who have taken advantage of his skill enjoy *perfect intimacy* from a return of their former sufferings.

☞ Communications (by letter or personal interview) perfectly confidential.

Ample Office Accommodations secures the patient against the chance of meeting other than the attendant Physician.

The celebrated Female Remedies, compounded from the private prescriptions of DR. YOUNG, have now obtained a most extended popularity, and are correctly viewed to be the *safest and surest* remedies for the complaints for which they are applied.

The constantly accruing testimonials of their efficacy declare them to be pre-eminently superior in their action.

No Lady should be without these Renovating agents.

Non genuine unless procure yt his office. Sent by Mail or Express, to any part of the State.

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The Doctor would take this occasion to assure those desirous of medical relief, that he has no connection with any other office. He is to be found only at 615 Commercial street, opposite the U. S. Branch Mint San Francisco, where all letters must be addressed.